

AUCTION RESULTS*

JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part V



NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY

Early American Coins and Tokens:

**Voce Populi, Auctori Plebis, Nova Constellatio
and Massachusetts Coppers**

United States Medals:

Naval, Historical and Diplomatic Medals

OCTOBER 12, 2004

Stack's

123 West 57th Street • New York, NY

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
1	2600.00	60	3000.00	119	975.00	178	17000.00
2	2400.00	61	6750.00	120	5250.00	179	1700.00
3	1300.00	62	1100.00	121	2000.00	180	600.00
4	1700.00	63	425.00	122	13000.00	181	675.00
5	5000.00	64	3000.00	123	950.00	182	525.00
6	1500.00	65	425.00	124	1600.00	183	850.00
7	500.00	66	500.00	125	1300.00	184	525.00
8	1300.00	67	1600.00	126	4750.00	185	425.00
9	400.00	68	6250.00	127	1700.00	186	900.00
10	950.00	69	6250.00	128	950.00	187	1700.00
11	600.00	70	1100.00	129	1200.00	188	325.00
12	450.00	71	4750.00	130	600.00	189	500.00
13	475.00	72	12000.00	131	8500.00	190	850.00
14	100.00	73	5000.00	132	2200.00	191	600.00
15	1200.00	74	2600.00	133	600.00	192	17000.00
16	180.00	75	2200.00	134	2200.00	193	47500.00
17	450.00	76	1200.00	135	3000.00	194	9500.00
18	325.00	77	350.00	136	2000.00	195	6000.00
19	200.00	78	3250.00	137	1600.00	196	14000.00
20	725.00	79	1700.00	138	900.00	197	9500.00
21	850.00	80	5000.00	139	1200.00	198	4750.00
22	2400.00	81	4000.00	140	750.00	199	5500.00
23	675.00	82	35000.00	141	5750.00	200	6500.00
24	2800.00	83	28000.00	142	4500.00	201	6000.00
25	375.00	84	5750.00	143	775.00	202	32500.00
26	2800.00	85	260000.00	144	4250.00	203	5500.00
27	1500.00	86	2000.00	145	9000.00	204	575.00
28	1200.00	87	1300.00	146	800.00	205	475.00
29	400.00	88	800.00	147	7250.00	206	1100.00
30	1000.00	89	9500.00	148	15000.00	207	775.00
31	1000.00	90	280.00	149	3750.00	208	450.00
32	4000.00	91	375.00	150	1000.00	209	1200.00
33	750.00	92	725.00	151	600.00	210	500.00
34	10000.00	93	725.00	152	10000.00	211	1100.00
35	6000.00	94	9500.00	153	700.00	212	1700.00
36	3500.00	95	1400.00	154	425.00	213	2800.00
37	3750.00	96	1100.00	155	50000.00	214	1200.00
38	3250.00	97	850.00	156	28000.00	215	900.00
39	4500.00	98	3750.00	157	1300.00	216	525.00
40	2000.00	99	775.00	158	1400.00	217	425.00
41	6750.00	100	775.00	159	13000.00	218	600.00
42	3250.00	101	3500.00	160	19000.00	219	3250.00
43	1100.00	102	2800.00	161	18000.00	220	30000.00
44	450.00	103	700.00	162	5750.00	221	6750.00
45	2000.00	104	5250.00	163	18000.00	222	5500.00
46	1800.00	105	800.00	164	12000.00	223	3000.00
47	2000.00	106	18000.00	165	1000.00	224	7500.00
48	2000.00	107	14000.00	166	500.00	225	2200.00
49	2000.00	108	8500.00	167	22000.00	226	1300.00
50	500.00	109	16000.00	168	32500.00	227	2000.00
51	1400.00	110	1500.00	169	1200.00	228	1200.00
52	8000.00	111	1100.00	170	90000.00	229	775.00
53	700.00	112	1100.00	171	32500.00	230	775.00
54	800.00	113	775.00	172	1600.00	231	525.00
55	2200.00	114	5000.00	173	40000.00	232	500.00
56	7750.00	115	1500.00	174	20000.00	233	275.00
57	4500.00	116	1200.00	175	1100.00	234	350.00
58	2600.00	117	1000.00	176	19000.00	235	4250.00
59	7750.00	118	1900.00	177	18000.00	236	675.00

LOT #	PRICE
237	500.00
238	300.00
239	19000.00
240	2000.00
241	13000.00
242	325.00
243	6250.00
244	4250.00
245	7000.00
246	450.00
247	525.00
248	6250.00
249	4000.00
250	1700.00
251	1400.00
252	7250.00
253	300.00
254	475.00
255	650.00
256	475.00
257	360.00
258	950.00
259	37500.00
260	725.00
261	8000.00
262	3250.00
263	3200.00
264	3000.00
265	2400.00
266	2800.00
267	2200.00
268	3500.00
269	700.00
270	600.00
271	6000.00
272	6000.00
273	2400.00
274	2800.00
275	1900.00
276	1500.00
277	1700.00
278	600.00
279	1000.00
280	15000.00
281	6000.00
282	5250.00
283	12000.00
284	725.00

Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.

***These prices represent the last price called by the auctioneer (the "hammer price") and do not include the 15% Buyer's Fee.**



**STACK'S
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JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part V



NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY

Early American Coins and Tokens:

**Voce Populi, Auctori Plebis, Nova Constellatio
and Massachusetts Coppers**

United States Medals:

Naval, Historical and Diplomatic Medals

OCTOBER 12, 2004

Stack's

123 West 57th Street • New York, NY

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

FRONT COVER

*The flag illustrated is the "Powell Standard,"
National Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse
(First City Troop), circa 1797. Image courtesy
of "The Museum of the First Troop,
Philadelphia City Cavalry."*

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION
COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY
Part V

OCTOBER 12, 2004

Tuesday Evening, October 12, 2004
6:30 P.M. Sharp
Lots 1-284

Lot Viewing—New York City

September 27 – October 1, 2004-By Appointment Only			
October 4, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 8, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 5, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 11, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 6, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 12, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 7, 2004	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.		

**Lots will be available for viewing at the above times at our offices at
123 West 57th Street, N.Y. Positively no lots will be shown at Le Parker Meridien Hotel.**

Public Auction Sale

**This Public Auction Sale will be held in the Tansa Room (3rd floor) of
LE PARKER MERIDIEN HOTEL, 118 West 57th Street, New York City (between 6th and 7th Avenues)**

Catalogued by



Stack's



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RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN J. FORD, Jr.

by George Fuld

I have the distinction of being John Ford's first customer at New Netherlands. My father, Melvin Fuld, and I had been dealing with Charles Wormser at New Netherlands for about a year, acquiring mostly Washington medals and Civil War tokens. On one occasion in 1951 we stopped on a trip to New York at New Netherlands to see new material that Charles Wormser had mentioned to us. There, we met John, who was just finishing negotiations to join the New Netherlands Coin firm. I didn't realize then that he was destined to be both a friend and a strong influence on my numismatic life.

Years later I found out that the new material Charles Wormser had was the Brock collection from the University of Pennsylvania. They did, indeed, have some eye popping items! John pitched right in and handled all our negotiations that day. Among other things he sold us was a famed Maris 4-C, the holed example of the Washington New Jersey copper. \$550 was the price we paid. It was by far the highest amount we had ever spent for a single coin. Today it is worth in the five figures range! In our discussions, I mentioned to John that I had acquired an extremely fine 1856 Flying Eagle Cent. This interested him very much. That day, the first personal proposition he made to Dad and me was to trade the 1856 Flying Eagle (worth about \$100) for a copy of the Washington-Independence medal, Baker 53. We also purchased several other items. Even though there were many more transactions between us, in the end, this first one stayed the most memorable. John was not even officially part of the New Netherlands firm until the week following our deal!

Over the years we continued to buy much material through New Netherlands from the Allen-Brand estate. John, on a personal basis, started making trades of merchant tokens with me. The largest transaction I recall was \$1,500 worth of merchants (at 1960 prices) for a 1792 oval Washington Peace medal that I wished. He wouldn't consider cash, only a trade, typical of his thinking. Much of the exnumia that he acquired is now noted ex George Fuld in the descriptions of his holdings.

John and Joan Ford lived in New York (Rockville Center, Long Island to be exact) and when we were in town we were privy to viewing his bomb shelter which held all his treasures. It was quite an experience!

One of the most amusing incidents with John took place when my wife Doris and I attended the 1969 ANA convention in Philadelphia. Doris had never been to a coin show before and was quite surprised at the extent of it all. As we neared John's table and we saw him wearing his famous lariat tie around his neck, he summoned me to him loudly in his strong New York accent. "Hey, George have I got a great deal for you." Doris stared at him, mentally putting him in the category of a barker at a circus. She watched curiously as he showed me a small box of miscellaneous tokens. Her eyes widened. "Yours for \$250, this box of twenty or so pieces," he said. I quickly reached for my checkbook. Doris's eyes expressed disbelief. I smiled and told her to not to worry. (All she could see were twenty ugly tokens.) I accepted the box and we went on our way. Ten minutes later I sold one token for \$200 to another dealer. Doris shook her head as she finally understood. Over the years, Doris and John established a friendly relationship. However, to this day, she recalls her first meeting with the John Ford and his lariat, with a wry smile.

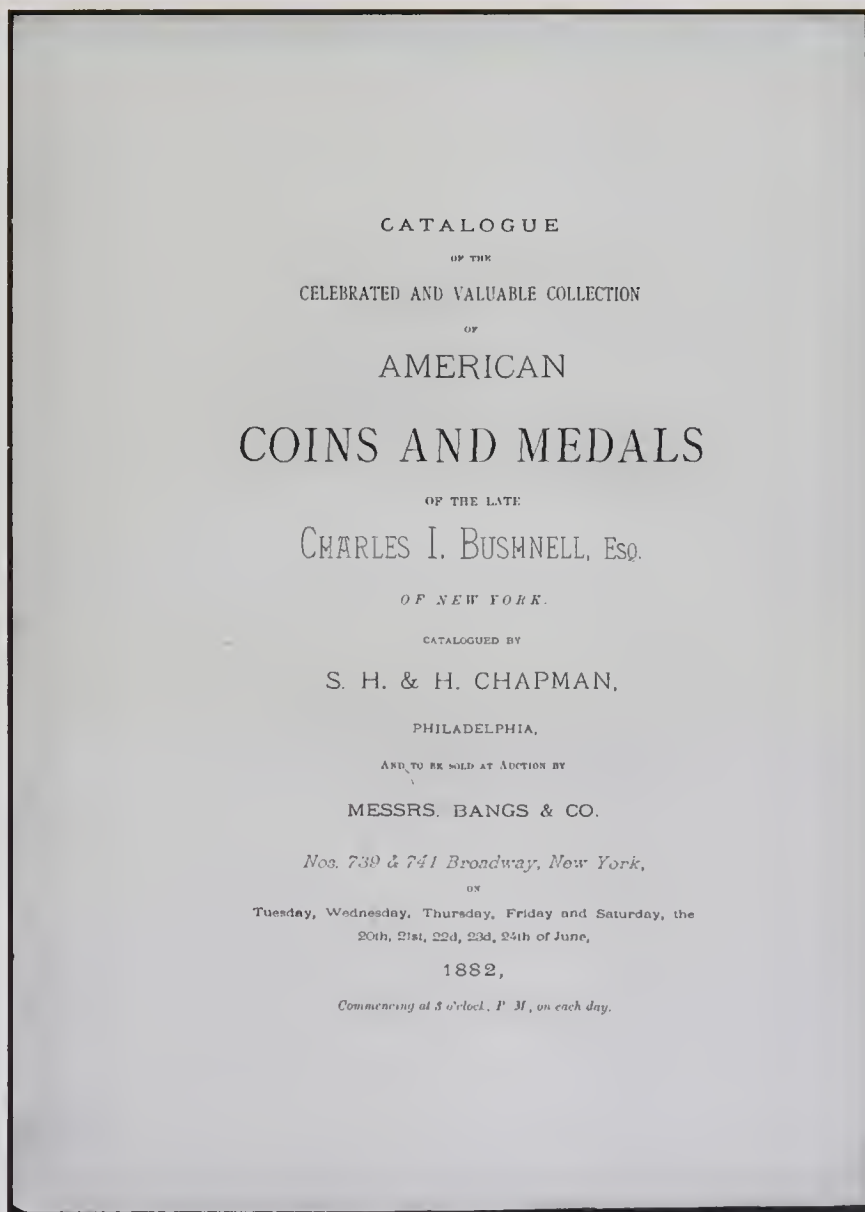
This is only a brief picture of a few of my many experiences with John. He was a very sharp trader but I never regretted any of our transactions. Some of my most cherished memories in thirty five years in numismatics are of dealings that John and I had together.

THE CHARLES IRA BUSHNELL COLLECTION

One of the greatest of all numismatic collections was formed by New Yorker Charles Ira Bushnell. Bushnell was a close correspondent with Sylvester Crosby and supplied him with notes, rubbings, and specimens to illustrate Crosby's classic *Early Coins of America*. Bushnell attracted his fair share of dealers, all of whom tried to sell him coins and medals, with varying degrees of success. Some things Bushnell bought were magnificent and rare. Others were still warm from the dies.

Bushnell's collection was bought by fellow and rival collector Lorin Parmelee. Parmelee took what he wanted and consigned the rest to the Chapman brothers for sale at auction. Samuel and Henry Chapman were then both starting on their careers as coin and medal cataloguers and the Bushnell auction was their first serious named sale. Their catalog attracted much comment at the time from business friends and enemies and contemporary reviews of it are still fun to read. What saved the Chapmans was the fact that no matter how well or poorly they described Bushnell's lots, the sale contained some incredible rarities like a 1787 Brasher Doubloon, a 1792 silver centered Cent, and a Baltimore Denarium. Despite the fact that Parmelee bought back many of the great lots, the auction put the Chapmans on the map despite the jealousy and backbiting they endured from their fellow dealers.

John Ford loved the Bushnell collection and sale catalog because the former mirrored in many ways his own numismatic interests and because he took a professional interest in the latter. In the words to follow one can almost hear him speaking about himself in his description of how Bushnell bought his coins and medals and why he eschewed most regular U.S. Mint strikes. We are happy to reproduce here (from *The Coin Collector's Journal*, March-April, 1951) one of John's favorite articles, his own story about the Bushnell sale, written just six years after his return from the war.



NUMISMATIC AMERICANA: The Bushnell Sale

by John J. Ford, Jr.

Every decade, during the past century, has included a numismatic event of such singular importance that it continues to reverberate, influencing our aims and interests, even to this day. A particularly appropriate example of such an occurrence is the sale of the Charles I. Bushnell collection, almost seventy years ago, which heralded the beginning of a new era in American Numismatics.

C. I. Bushnell died, at the age of seventy, in his New York home on Sept. 17th, 1880. He was well known as the author of two numismatic works, published in 1858 and 1859, concerning Tradesman (Merchant) and Political tokens and the First Three Business tokens of N. Y. It was a popular opinion, that Mr. Bushnell possessed an unsurpassed knowledge of Colonial and Early American coins. His collection, one of the most famous ever assembled, was unusually strong in Americana, particularly Colonial coins, Medals, Tokens, Cards and similar items.

Within a few days of Mr. Bushnell's demise, almost all of the well known dealers attempted to contact his family with ill concealed interest relative to the purchase of his estate. The collection was initially offered by the son of Mrs. B., the executrix, at the round figure of \$10,000. without finding a purchaser. The opportunity to carefully examine the collection was difficult to obtain, but eventually, several people obtained a fair view of the coins, and as much as \$7,500. was offered by a New York party. W. E. Woodward, H. P. Smith, H. C. Sampson, and other dealers, including the indefatigable Ed Frossard, all attempted to obtain the collection, and at one time or another, all seemed to have an equal chance of success.

The aforementioned gentlemen did not, however, stop to consider the young and extremely precocious Chapman brothers of Philadelphia. The Chapmans, Samuel Hudson and Henry Jr., were but twenty three and twenty one years of age at the time of Mr. Bushnell's passing. Both had served an apprenticeship with dealer Haseltine and both were extremely capable young men, well versed in the mysteries of their chosen profession. As in similar situations, the bright eyed and ambitious, however earnest and sincere, were constantly waylaid and badgered by their contemporaries. On the other hand, the Chapmans were fully aware of their knowledge and other sterling attributes, and were not, at the time, susceptible to anything resembling modesty.

Ed Frossard, a former Professor of Languages and a partially disabled veteran of the Civil War, cleverly described the success of Messrs. Chapman in regard to the acquisition of the Bushnell estate. "While the fray at the front gate of the citadel was waxing hot, the Chapman brothers, by a brilliant strategic movement, having secured an ally within, entered through the postern gate in the rear, and captured the stronghold, much to the dismay of the craft in general, for few, excepting well-informed observers, had thought of them." What Frossard and the others did not learn until much later, was that the Chapmans had more than "An Ally Within" to aid them in obtaining the Bushnell material for sale.

"The Ally Without," in this situation, was a Boston baker by the name of Lorin G. Parmelee. Mr. Parmelee began collecting in earnest about 1865 and after obtaining the Seavey, Adams and Brevoort cabinets, rapidly became the foremost collector in the country, his interest becoming stronger as Bushnell's diminished. By 1880, he owned the finest existing collection of Colonial coins and the regular U.S. Mint issues and had, for several years, been negotiating with C. I. Bushnell for the purchase of his collection. After Mr. B.'s death, Parmelee would naturally be a most interested party, as the acquisition of a few pieces from the Bushnell estate would make his collection one of the most complete ever formed. Finally, Lorin G. Parmelee bought the Bushnell collection, at a figure still unknown, but probably over \$7,500. and a little under \$8,500. By this shrewd purchase, he secured at apparently high, but really nominal prices, the few rarities needed to complete his superb holdings.

While the owner of the Bushnell collection was privileged to withdraw the most interesting items, Parmelee placed the entire estate into the hands of the Chapmans and requested that they catalog it for sale. Thereby, he could remain in the background and legitimately buy, against open competition, the coins necessary to round out his collection. Why the Chapmans were selected to sell the Bushnell estate is not clear, unless of course, it is understood that they were said to be Nephews, by marriage, of the late Charles I. Bushnell.

In course, as it always must, the word went around and the Chapmans made a statement, through Mr. Frossard, which appeared in a supplement to the March, 1882 issue of "Numisma." — "The rumors which have been circulated, by those envious of their success, to the effect that a certain number of rarities are withdrawn by previous arrangement with a certain prominent Boston numismatist, who was said to be their backer in the negotiations with Mr. Bushnell's son, are unfounded, and untrue. Every coin, medal, die and duplicate, of which there are many, will go in the sale, and everything is to be sold, without reserve to the highest bidder."

Within a very short time, the Chapmans prepared an announcement for the forth-coming sale, consisting of a circular, describing a sumptuous catalogue, corresponding in size, and forming a sequel to "Crosby's Early Coins of America." This was somewhat unusual, as the catalogues of the period were small affairs, offering brief descriptions and limited commentary, often little better than lists of the material to be sold. The announced length of the Bushnell catalogue and subsequent sale was also somewhat startling, as the total number of lots approached 3,000, and the sale itself was to be conducted for six days. The most radical departure however, as announced by the compilers, was an asking price of \$5.00 for a limited edition of the catalogue with ten Phototype plates. (Actually published with twelve.)

This, coupled with the 50¢ asked for a plain catalogue and the \$1.00 for a priced one, plus the claim that the "Magnum Opus" would prove a sequel to as well as matching S. S. Crosby's work in size, was too much for several critics, including Ed Frossard, who later observed: "It must be stated that while 50 cents is only a fair price for this large and handsomely printed catalogue, \$5. is too much by half for the illustrated one. There is but one opinion among collectors on this point. The former ridiculous pretensions of the compilers to the effect that the catalogue would form a sequel to Crosby's masterly work 'The Early Coins of America,' also fall to the ground. There are in fact very few Colonial coins described not found in Crosby, and as no new light is shed on his work, and the borrowed information, conveyed with painful labor, belongs to the descriptive rather than the historical, it can neither supplant nor explain Crosby, but rather needs the explanations of the latter to make itself intelligible."

The actual appearance of the catalogue itself, early in 1882, brought forth extensive comments, including several snickers, the majority of which originated with the gentlemen who had an axe to grind. The Bushnell catalogue contained 136 pages and exactly 3,000 lots. Correcting the announcement, the sale was a five day one, June 20 through 24, 1882, and as previously mentioned, the \$5.00 edition contained twelve plates rather than the ten originally contemplated.

Mr. Bushnell's collection was always considered somewhat mysterious as he bought secretly and through others and generally under an assumed name. It is said that even his closest friends had little knowledge of the full extent of his cabinet. The appearance of the catalogue was eagerly looked for with interest and curiosity by collectors in general as the final dispersion of the collection seemed of the greatest importance.

The initial criticism concerned itself with the contents of the collection. The progressive element of the period righteously bewailed the lack of U.S. Mint issues in the Bushnell cabinet. Regardless of how complete or how fine a collection Mr. B. had made of Colonials, American Medals and Store Cards, the breast-beaters wondered why he had neglected the rarities of the Silver series; the 1804, 1851 and 1852 Dollars; the 1796 and 97 Halves; the 1823 and 1827 Quarters and the rarer Dimes and Half Dimes, as well as the later Pattern issues of the U.S. Mint.

The fact that Mr. Bushnell had collected for a number of years, particularly when rarities were cheap and collectors few, was oft brought to the fore, in several instances in rather derogatory terms. A comparison was made with the Mickley collection, sold in 1867, and as Frossard acidly remarked, "The Mickley cabinet still remains the best, most complete, as well as the most valuable American collection ever offered for competition in this country." Of course, the fact that Bushnell was a sincere collector and student of Americana, with little regard for the ersatz productions of the Mint, including the 1804, 1851 and 1852 Dollars, made little difference to the critics of the day. The Chapmans alone seemed to appreciate Bushnell's lack of love for the regular Mint Silver issues.

Professor Frossard's "Numisma" appeared about five years after he took an active interest in numismatics and upon its yellowed pages we find extensive comments concerning the Chapmans especially in connection with their catalogue of the Bushnell sale. In May, 1882, No. 3 of Vol. 6, we find the following tirade, obviously penned upon receipt of the catalogue. "As regards the arrangement and composition of the catalogue we remark with pleasure that the carelessness in composition, indifferent grammar, and tautology, found in the former combined productions of Messrs. Chapman, have to a certain extent been avoided in this. A good story must be well told, or it loses its charm, and it would have been a pity to see such adjectives as 'uncirculated, bold and sharp impression,' or 'unique, exceedingly rare, and only specimen known,' thrown in unending and tiresome repetitions throughout the catalogue. It looks indeed as if a person of mature judgment, sound learning, and accustomed to utter good English, had drawn the Messrs. Chapman from the inextricable tangles into which they have been wont to fall when endeavoring to make a point. If such be the case his name should have been mentioned as a collaborator, but it is quite as probable that they have simply followed the recognized authorities without referring to their lists of works, and this is the most unpleasing peculiarity of the catalogue, and one that cannot be overlooked. Except where it could not be avoided, the names of every American authority on coins and medals have carefully been excluded. Messrs. Chapman apparently prefer to leave the collectors in the dark rather than commit themselves so far as to mention a single name."

Later, in another issue of his house organ, that of July, 1882, No. 4 of Vol. 6, immediately following the sale, Frossard became somewhat snide and altered his earlier opinions to an actual attack. "A plain and correct catalogue would have reflected honor on its compilers, but Chapman Bros. apparently exhausted themselves on the plates and mechanical part of the work, unconscious of the fact that a proper use of English terms, and intelligible construction, also general accuracy in statements made, are of greater importance in works of this kind than thick paper, new type, and gilt letters. Careless proof reading, tautology, and exhibition of boastful egotism can be overlooked; hazardous, overdrawn, incorrect statements of history, rarity and conditions cannot; the latter, rather than the former, are the chief defects of the catalogue, but all combining, help make the Bushnell sale catalogue, as published, unworthy of the collection it is supposed to describe."

The sale itself began promptly at Three P.M., Tuesday, June 20th, 1882, in the sales rooms of Bangs & Co., 739-742 Broadway, N.Y.C. Lot #1, a Sierra Leone Penny of 1791, was purchased by Frossard and presented to Edward Cogan as a souvenir of the sale. Number 2 was bought by H. G. Sampson and presented to W. H. Strobridge for a like reason. Lorin Parmelee bought in the Good Samaritan Shilling for \$650. [This will be sold with Mr. Ford's collection at a later date - ed.] as well as the cream of the Massachusetts Silver plus the Lord Baltimore Penny at \$550. [Sold in Ford 2 for \$241,500 - ed.], together with a large number of other desirable Colonials.

The monotony of the second day of the sale was broken by a gentleman who sat at the rear of the room and loudly criticized the descriptions of the various coins. The Chapmans purchased a large number of rare Colonials, and Ed Frossard obtained the most desirable item offered, the Brasher Doubloon, for a paltry \$505.00. Parmelee continued to buy odd pieces to round out his already magnificent collection.

The third day's bidding was enlivened by the presence of one Harrison, a Baltimore collector, who obtained the finest of the Washington medals offered. Parmelee purchased many of the first grade Washington coins while other room bidders actively fought for the balance.

The fourth day's sale was made noteworthy by the spirited interest in Early Mint Patterns almost all of which brought record prices. Parmelee again led the bidders, although the majority of the items offered were snapped up about the room. The last day of the sale, June 25th, was marked by the offering of the regular U.S. material. Friend Frossard purchased a Fine 1800 Silver Dollar and on behalf of the bidders, with the exception of "Long John" (Haseltine) and the two brothers, presented it to the Auctioneer as a pocket piece.

Observations made at the time of the sale are rich in human interest. The bidding generally was spirited and rapid, the Chapmans starting each lot at a round figure, and when not going up quickly enough, were said to occasionally attempt bidding against each other. Mr. Richard Cogan had charge of the coins while on exhibition, and kept a record of the sales. The New York press attended the sale, due no doubt to the extensive publicity it had received. Among others, the Tribune, World, Sun and Times were represented. One observer remarked that the man from the Times was intelligent and dressed faultlessly.

Lorin G. Parmelee was the largest buyer, adding \$3,800. worth of material to his famous collection. The Chapmans were next, having spent some \$3,000. for stock. The other heavy buyers were Frossard (\$2,500.); G. W. Cogan (\$1,600.); H. G. Sampson and J. W. Haseltine. In all, the collection which probably cost Bushnell about twice the amount, realized \$13,901.00, and was seemingly very profitable to Mr. Parmelee.

All in all, it was a lively and successful sale, the average daily attendance being about twenty five, including buyers and spectators. Among others present, were Prof. Anthon, Ed Cogan, Sr., Daniel Parish, Jr., W. H. Strobridge, W. Poillon, Wm. S. Appleton, Parmelee, F. W. Doughty, G. W. Cogan, Lyman H. Low, Charles Steigerwalt, H. P. Smith, Major Nicolls, J. W. Scott and Dave Proskey, all famous names in the glorious history of American numismatics.

It is said that humorous little incidents and remarks between the auctioneer, Mr. Merwin, and the audience, relieved the general monotony and kept everybody in a good humor. A reflection upon the times is contained in a comment made earlier by one of the catalogues for Bangs & Co. "Patent portable spittoons cost only 50¢ apiece, and it costs \$5.00 to have the auction rooms on Broadway scrubbed after each coin sale. Not being interested in the sale of the patent article, we only throw out the suggestion as a friendly hint."

Frossard, while generally caustic on the subject of the Bushnell catalogue and its youthful compilers, made a few references which seem decidedly complimentary: "One feature for which Messrs. Chapman deserve praise is the care they appear to have exercised in pointing out all coins which our numismatic authorities have since the Mickley sale discovered to be spurious; in all such cases they boldly announce the fact, no matter what the cost may have been to Mr. Bushnell. In questions of authenticity therefore, we grant them the merit of having been painstaking, intelligent and honest."

However, the Professor, in future issues of "Numisma" continued to tear into the Chapmans and seemed to delight in heaping abuse upon the Bushnell sale. He was joined by W. E. Woodward, who, in his catalogue of the Montreal sale, July 1882, made a scathing attack upon the two brothers. After questioning the origin of several lots, Woodward remarked as follows: "There are many other pieces in this celebrated collection around which a veil of mystery has long been thrown, which, if they could be illuminated by the light of truth, would have their lofty pretensions sadly lowered-notwithstanding 'Our opinion,' which throughout the catalogue is apparently regarded by the young gentlemen who compiled it, as amply sufficient to settle any mooted question in American numismatics."

Those among us who follow every current sale of this generation with unyielding enthusiasm, must wonder at the obvious freedom enjoyed by our forefathers. The publication in a numismatic journal today of similar gross indignities would, in effect, be responsible for a catastrophe of no little magnitude.

In an effort to completely overshadow the earlier criticism of his own and of others, Frossard, in a final attack, listed in detail every lot in the Bushnell sale that he could find fault with. Actually, many of these comments are quite amusing and should be followed carefully by every owner of the Bushnell catalogue. They indicate obvious dissatisfaction for a work that is currently valued by many leading authorities as a standard reference.

A LITTLE DRY READING FOR THE ANTIQUARIES

Nos. 14, 16 and 17; Counterfeits.

145. Bogus and modern; why did not Bushnell say whence he obtained the piece? If from England some one must have sold it to him; but the piece is known to be a fraud from the fact that the man who bought Hub No. 2844, said "that he bought the hub because he had the piece."

176. Crosby right; bogus.

186 and 187. Nothing to do with Florida and 188 a Spanish medal.

241. Counterfeit.

247. More than 1 dozen known; probably a restrike.

266. Counterfeit casting.

289 and 1544. "Knawing" is good.

291. "It is our opinion." *For shure*.

337. W. E. Woodward has had a dozen.

349. "Two or three known." -Bosh.

362. "Cast copper silver plated." -*Original*.

537. Was there ever a Colburn sale?

608. "We do not think so." Oh! Fountain of wisdom! Deep well of knowledge!

620. Cast not stamped.

653. "One of the most," etc.-*Bosh*.

712 and 715. *More bosh*.

740. "Very rare and the rarest variety." Good English.

775. Counterfeit of the period.

778. "Celebrated;" who celebrates it?

878, 887, 896. "Five known," "Five known," "Three known," how known and whence did the antiquaries derive this bit of gossip?

920. Too much bosh! Crosby's original statement correct.

1005. Edge engrailed (with a chisel).

1017, '26, '38, '52, '64, '69, '81, '90, 1107, '14, '16, '21; none silver.

1212. "Imploring of him;" good Irish. Poor English.

1217 and '35. What is "A band of clouds?"

1244. A marvelous discovery and statement. This piece was lately bought by Scott & Co. at \$7.50. Query. How did it get in the Bushnell sale?

1265 and 1303. "Rays diverting," the description is diverting, the rays diverge.

1289. "Licking the calf," and "Minding the baby;" quite classical.

1335 and 1343. Electrotypes.

1375. Marvin 705; a mule.

1400. "Sunk disk" is good.

1553, '745, '78 and '79. Electrotypes.

1605. "This is one," etc.; *Bosh*.

1616. "medal awarded Congress;" when?

1660. W.E.W. has the dies.

1748, '49, '51. "Arctic" "Artic;" bound to have the spelling correct.

1764. U.S. Mint at Phila., which has been cleaned in acid; when?

1848. Electrotypes.

1843, 1929, '67. What Express? Adams?

1976 and '82. And it is Alex. Hamilton?

2183. "Similar but very different;" Clear as mud.

2205 and '06. "Beath" and "Uncirculated" are good.

2230. Not Silver.

2279, and '82. "sewn" and "Sewen" of course not sewed.

2617. "We believe," "We had," "We sold," "We have," By the way, quite a number of the Cents were polished with stove blacking; all the '94s, 1814, '27, etc.; none of the 1794 cents were struck as proofs, and they rated at from very good to uncirculated; all the fine silver medals had been cleaned.

2635, etc. "Variety to last;" to, good.

Many of the half dollars did not belong to Bushnell's collection. "Bless my heart," innocently exclaimed Major Nicolls, suddenly looking up from his catalogue, "Why, I never knew I had so many uniques in my collection!"-

Auct. "Three cents, going at three cents to Proskey."

Pr. "No Sir, I did not bid on these."

Auct. "Beg pardon, I thought it was yours from the size of the bid."

Auct. (To H.G.S.) "No Sir, you can't have that Silly head cent, that belongs in Philadelphia."

Sampson. "How about the Booby head?"

Auct. "That goes there too, it makes up the pair."

Smith. (Loud) "That's bogus."

Chapman. (Sotte voce) "Shut up Smith."

[Ford continues] Undoubtedly the Chapmans ably weathered the blistering and abusive commentary heaped upon them during their formative years. The catalog of the Bushnell collection was the first of twenty one other large size sale catalogs.

The Bushnell catalog announced the beginning of an era. It was the first of the widely publicized "Name" sales and was the first catalog to be really dressed up with special type, expensive paper and extensive illustrations.

1760 VOCE POPULI COPPERS



Lot No. 5

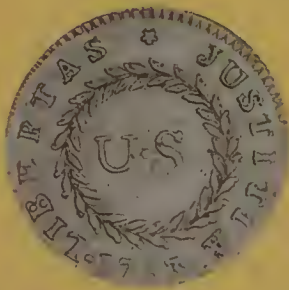


Lot No. 15



Lot No. 24

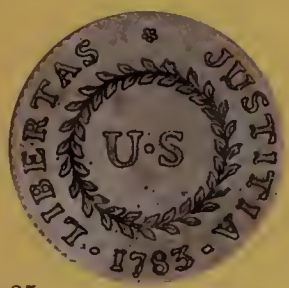
NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPERS



Lot No. 32



Lot No. 34



Lot No. 35



Lot No. 56



Lot No. 59

1760 VOCE POPULI COPPERS

There is no evidence of any substance that these are American colonial coins. Crosby did not include them. Jerry Zelinka noted that they have been sold in U.S. auctions as colonials since the 1870's, so habit is really their only claim on the early American series.

Similarly, there is no evidence that the letter "P" on the obverse of a few varieties stands for "Pretender", "Provost", "Prince", "Princeps", "Penny", or "Prussia". The inscription "Voce Populi" ("At the call of the people") simply means the issue pretended it was struck because the people needed it, not that the Irish demanded home rule.

In a letter to the cataloguer dated November 19, 1986, numismatic historian Colm Gallagher noted that the dominant copper coin in 18th c. urban Ireland was the "Rap". Periodically, the quality of these local lightweight coppers rose or fell and in 1760 it fell. John Roche, a respectable Dublin maker of buttons and gilt militaria, cashed in on the fall by issuing the Voce Populi coppers. Local newspapers wrote at the time that makers of the "Raps" would have to make their coins as heavy and as well as those made by the issuers of the Voce Populis. The "Rappers" did not, resulting in cries for their suppression and a gun fight between the police and the counterfeiters. When Roche died in 1760 the papers noted him as "the maker of the counters called VOCE POPULI which pass for halfpence in this city." Later, in November, 1760 Dublin authorities seized Roche's dies and press.



The coinage comes in two sizes: Farthing and Halfpenny. The former are rarer. The "P" marked coins are heavier than the non-P ones and are generally close to the weights of contemporary George II Irish halfpence. These two groups are quite distinct by weight but both appear to have been made in the same workshop. It is possible that the heavier coins were struck first, the lighter ones following. This might explain why coiner Roche's operation was left alone by the authorities at first, but later shut down following his death.

The standard reference to the series is Jerry Zelinka's "The Enigmatic Voce Populi Halfpenny of 1760" (published in *The Colonial Newsletter*, October 1976, seq. pp. 556-565), which supplements Philip Nelson's earlier *The Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin and Pewter* (1905). The finest collections of Voce Populi coppers sold in recent memory were the 1987 Taylor and 1988 Norweb sales. Taylor's included many of the coins Zelinka plated in 1976. Norweb's included outstanding quality pieces bought from many sources. Neither is a match, overall, for Ford's. The cataloguer expresses his appreciation to Stan Stephens for his notes on rarity and condition that may be found throughout this section of the sale.

The Ford Collection of Voce Populi coppers was started by Hillyer Ryder late in the 19th c. Three of the pieces included have pedigrees to purchases Ryder made from Baldwin & Sons in the early 1920's. Others reach back to American sales of the 1920's. Frederick Boyd bought the Ryder Collection intact from Wayte Raymond and apparently considered the Voce Populi portion of it complete, since he added nothing. Mr. Ford followed Boyd's example. The collection to follow, therefore, would be entirely familiar to Ryder as it is essentially as he left it. Why he did not include a Small Letters Farthing when Nelson knew of the variety is perhaps explained by the great rarity of the piece.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 2004

6:30 P.M. SHARP

LOTS 1 - 284

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of fifteen percent (15%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.

THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

PART 5

1760 VOCE POPULI COPPERS

SCARCE 1760 VOCE POPULI FARTHING



Lot No. 1

- 1 **1760 Voce Populi Farthing. Large Letters.** Extremely Fine. Scarce. **Nelson 1, Breen 234.** 48.2 gns. 20.9 mm. Thin planchet. Rich, even brown on the reverse with some light mottling in places on the obverse. Obverse surface quite smooth to the naked eye; reverse a trifle rougher, particularly in the left field. Rim rough at lower left. Typical obverse clashing, visible at the upper right and lower left, with a small raised mark in the lower right field usually seen on these. Reverse state seems perfect. Well centered on both sides, with nearly complete borders of denticles around each rim. Struck on a flan cut from a rolled strip, with a planchet cutter lip visible on the obverse at 2:00. The farthings were not included in Zelinka's listings of the series and there were none in the Taylor sale (1987) that included Zelinka's own collection of the series.

Ex Tom Elder's 44th Sale (October 12, 1910, lot 495); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 2



Lot No. 3

- 2 **1760 Voce Populi Farthing. Large Letters.** Extremely Fine. Scarce. **N.1, Br.234.** 42.6 gns. 20.9 mm. Thin planchet. A second. Nice, deep olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse fields just microgranular; reverse rougher, particularly in the center where the die did not fill sufficiently to make a sharp strike. Obverse striated in appearance, probably from the strip roller. Typical clash marks on the obverse at upper and lower right, others more faintly at upper left. Reverse slightly off center, to the bottom, with just the bases of the date numerals running off the flan. Obverse somewhat off center, to the top, with 'PO' touching the edge. Also struck from a rolled strip.

Ex Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. in November 1921; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 3 **1760 Voce Populi Farthing. Large Letters.** Choice Very Fine. **N.1, Br.234.** 71.6 gns. 20.6 mm. **Thick planchet. Rare.** Pleasing, light olive tan and brown in color. Obverse surface microgranular; reverse a trifle rougher as expected. Typical obverse state, the die clashed at upper and lower right. Reverse soft in the center. Struck on a clipped flan, the planchets for these were cut from rolled strip. Small obverse rim dent at about 5:30.

Ex Tom Elder's 40th Sale (April 23, 1910, lot 954); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

RARE BOYISH HEAD HALFPENNY



Lot No. 4

- 4 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Boyish Head.** Very Fine. **Rare.** Zelinka 1-A, N.1. 115.0 gns. 27.1 mm. Pale gray brown in color on both sides. Surfaces microgranular, particularly on the reverse. Some traces of old and apparently inactive verdigris on the obverse. Fairly well centered on both sides, tight at the right on the obverse and the top on the reverse. A couple of very minor reverse rim tics are noted. Nicer than the Norweb coin although not as well centered on the back. Not quite as sharp as the Zelinka-Taylor coin.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

THE FINEST SEEN OLDER HEAD HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 5

- 5 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Older Head.** Uncirculated, red and brown. Z.2-A, N.4. 112.0 gns. 26.0 mm. Small flan, called "Nelson 4A" by Boyd. An absolutely amazing specimen. The obverse is toned in a rich pale mahogany and tan. The reverse is a lighter golden tan in color. The surfaces are microgranular on both sides but not disturbingly so. Well struck in the centers, with some details showing on Liberty's waist and most of the curl detail in the center of the obverse present and sharp. Traces of **original mint red** color can be seen on the tops and around other portions of most letters on both sides. Rim somewhat ragged at the top of the obverse, denticles missing there. Fairly well centered, the obverse nearly perfectly so, the reverse off to the bottom, bases of first and last numerals in the date run off the flan. **The finest seen.** Nicer than the Norweb:3408 coin, better centered on the front (although not on the back) and with mint red color lacking from that coin. Far superior to the Taylor coin. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

SHARP OLDER HEAD HALFPENNY



Lot No. 6

- 6 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Older Head. Choice About Uncirculated. Z.2-A, N.4.** A second. 108.2 gns. 28.1 mm. Normal sized flan. Very attractive dark olive green and brown in color. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular and certainly not disturbingly so. Broad strike with a full border of denticles on the obverse and all reverse letters and date numerals fully on the flan. Sharp centers as expected from such a strong strike. There are faint traces of original mint lustre visible in places in the fields. A couple of minor reverse rim ticks and a bump are noted. A tad sharper than Norweb:3408. Some of these Z.2-A's were struck from a misaligned obverse that slammed into the planchet with such force that metal was forced up and around the die (the Norweb coin is another example). Others were not (the preceding and the next lot are others). Why is a mystery.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A THIRD OLDER HEAD HALFPENNY



Lot No. 7

- 7 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Older Head. Extremely Fine. Z.2-A, N.4.** 110.0 gns. A third. 26.0 mm. Small flan. Pale golden tan in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces a trifle rough in places, granular elsewhere. Fairly well centered on the obverse as expected; reverse much tighter with the tops of most letters at or running off the edge. Some minor rim disturbances noted on the reverse.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

OUTSTANDING LONG NOSE HALFPENNY



Lot No. 8

- 8 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Long Nose. Choice Extremely Fine.** Very scarce. Z.3-C, N.8. 111.4 gns. 27.0 mm. Very pleasing olive green and brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces appear fairly smooth and hard to the naked eye. Well struck in the centers, particularly for the grade. Obverse slightly off center to the lower left but the border is visible around most of this side of the coin; reverse slightly off to the upper left, tops of 'BER' touch or run off the edge. Shallow rim clip on the obverse at about 7:00, more noticeable on the reverse at 11:00. **Outstanding example,** finer than both the Norweb and Taylor coins (the latter being the Zelinka plate coin).

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 9

- 9 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Long Nose.** Choice Very Fine. Very scarce. **Z.3-C, N.8.** 114.5 gns. 26.5 mm. A second example. Dark olive brown and green on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces smooth in most places, the latter's rough at the upper left. Well centered on the obverse; reverse off to the top as usual. Some traces of verdigris visible in the letters on the right side of the obverse. About on a par with the Norweb coin.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

SUPERIOR SQUARE HEAD HALFPENNY



Lot No. 10

- 10 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head. About Uncirculated. Z.4-B, N.2.** Normal tail on 6 in date. 75.3 gns. 27.2 mm. Thin flan. Pale tan and orange-brown in color. Obverse and reverse fields just microgranular, centers much rougher and nearly fully unstruck (as usual). Struck on a much thinner flan than expected (note the weight) resulting in a near total failure of metal flow into the centers of the dies. Both dies very well centered, however, with a full border showing around the obverse and the reverse being soft only at the lower left due principally to failure of metal flow there. Dramatically softly struck in the centers, as usual (see Norweb's, a near-Gem with mint red that was also softly struck). Technically finer than the Zelinka-Taylor coin and close to Norweb's for overall quality. Described on the round collector's ticket accompanying the lot as "Uplifted Face" and "as struck but thin flan."

Ex Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. in November 1921; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 11

Lot No. 12

- 11 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head.** Extremely Fine. **Z.4-B, N.2.** Normal tail on 6 in date. A second. 104.3 gns. 27.3 mm. Normal thickness flan. Pale brown in color on both sides. Obverse surface quite rough in places, reverse fields smoother. Considerable, apparently active verdigris visible on both sides. Less softly struck in the centers than usually seen.

Ex Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. in November 1921; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 12 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head.** Choice Very Fine. **Z.4-B, N.2.** Normal tail on 6 in date. A third. 104.8 gns. 27.4 mm. Normal thickness flan. Pale brown in color on both sides. Obverse surface mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye, with just traces of light granularity at the top. Reverse much rougher in places. Considerable active verdigris visible on that side. Well centered. Fairly typical soft strike in the centers.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 13

- 13 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head.** Nearly Very Fine. **Z.5-D, N.6.** Normal date. 104.6 gns. 28.0 mm. Very pale golden brown on the obverse, the reverse with a couple areas darker in color. Surfaces granular in places, particularly on the reverse. Centers very soft, barely struck up at all. Obverse slightly off to the lower left; reverse much better centered, somewhat off to the upper left with an extra border of metal visible around the right side. Small obverse rim bump at the lower left. Not as sharp as either the Zelinka-Taylor or the Norweb coin but not as rough looking as those. Zelinka 4-A (Nelson 5) is extremely rare (our friend Stan Stephens writes that is "seems to be nonexistent"). It was missing from the Taylor (i.e., Zelinka's own) and Norweb Collections and is not represented here.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 14

- 14 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head.** Very rough Fine. **Z.5-D, N.6.** Normal date. 110.6 gns. 27.5 mm. A second. Dark gray brown in color. Obverse surface very rough, pitted, rim dented at the upper left and lower right. Reverse not quite so rough save at the top, better centered, edge dent visible at upper right. Rim ties and dents.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

STERN BUST HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 15

- 15 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Stern Bust. About Uncirculated.** **Z.6-C, N.9.** 92.9 gns. 26.4 mm. Both sides are a light mahogany in the fields, somewhat paler in the centers. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular. Centers quite soft and rougher in appearance. Well centered on both sides, the obverse about perfect, the reverse just tight at the tops of most letters, date numerals full. Reverse die clearly failing. Full reverse legend, the tops of the letters touch or are close to the edge, fuller than Norweb:3413 and Taylor:2033, not as full as the one ex Don Mituzas at 100.5 gns. (seen February 23, 1991). Technically on a par with the Norweb coin and higher in grade than the Zelinka-Taylor piece, but not as sharp as either of those. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 16

- 16 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Stern Bust.** About Very Fine. **Z.6-C, N.9.** 99.0 gns. 25.6 mm. A second example. Ruddy brown obverse, golden brown on the reverse with some patches of pale purple around the periphery. Both surfaces lightly granular in appearance. A couple of obverse rim dents, reverse rim bent at the upper left between 'BE'. Reverse very tight on the flan, all letters and numerals in the date run off the flan. Typical reverse lettering, tops running off the flan. Reverse rim dents.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 17

- 17 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. VOOE.** Choice Very Fine. Somewhat scarce. **Z.7-E, N.3.** 107.5 gns. 26.2 mm. Pale golden brown in color on both sides with some light green iridescence on the back. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular. Obverse fairly well centered and sharply struck although the center is soft because of insufficient metal flow into the die there. Reverse well centered with a partial border of denticles visible at the bottom. A couple of obverse rim disturbances are noted. Early obverse state, the die break in the mouth of 'C' in VOCE just beginning to close to form the VOOE variety. One of these is known with a brass anti-counterfeiting splash like the earlier St. Patrick's farthings.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 18

- 18 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. VOOE.** Choice Very Fine. Somewhat scarce. **Z.7-E, N.3.** 108.3 gns. 25.9 mm. A second. Pleasing pale olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse surface mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye. Reverse rougher, particularly in the center. Obverse slightly off to the bottom, denticles missing there; reverse also off to the bottom, base of date numerals touch or run off the edge. Small obverse rim dent at 5:30. Later obverse die state, the break in the mouth of 'C' in VOCE fully closed forming the VOOE variety.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 19

- 19 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. VOOE.** Very Fine. Somewhat scarce. **Z.7-E, N.3.** 116.3 gns. 25.8 mm. A third. Dark golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surface condition somewhat uncertain but apparently granular, rougher on the back. Obverse well centered; reverse off to the upper left with extra metal remaining at the lower right and portions of a planchet cutter lip visible there. Considerable, active verdigris on both sides. Later obverse die state as the preceding, full break in 'C' forming the VOOE variety. These are not as rare as once thought.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 20

- 20 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Square Head. Very Fine. Z.8-F, N.7.** 123.0 gns. 27.6 mm. Nice light olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse surface just lightly granular in places; reverse rougher particularly in the center. Both sides well centered, the obverse nearly perfectly so, the reverse a little off to the lower left. Bases of two of the date numerals seem to run to the edge or off the flan. Some obverse and reverse rim disturbances are noted. A fairly decent example of a tough variety, missing, for example, from the Norweb Collection. The Zelinka-Taylor coin is sharper, but this one seems less rough. Some rim ties.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

AN OUTSTANDING VOCE POPULI TYPE COIN



Lot No. 21

- 21 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. Long Head. Choice Extremely Fine, nearly About Uncirculated.** Somewhat scarce. **Z.13-K, N.10.** 130.8 gns. 28.3 mm. Attractive pale olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces granular in appearance but not disturbingly so. Obverse slightly off to the left; reverse about perfectly placed. Both sides seem to be well struck for this variety. **Outstanding for type, finer than both the Zelinka-Taylor and Norweb coins.** Some old scratches both sides.

Ex Tom Elder's 169th Sale (February 12, 1920, lot 233); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 22



Lot No. 23



- 22 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. P Below Bust. Choice Extremely Fine, if not slightly finer. Z.14-L, N.11.** 121.9 gns. 27.6 mm. A nice example, far better than the Zelinka-Taylor coin and a rival to the outstanding Norweb coin bought by an astute NJ collector. Dark olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces rough and somewhat granular, but not disturbingly so. Very sharp, with considerable detail visible in the centers on both sides. Obverse slightly off to the left, 'P' below bust partially off the flan; reverse slightly off to the upper left, date numerals run to or off the edge. One is known with an engraved edge.

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1912, lot 1984); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 23 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. P Below Bust. Choice Very Fine. Z.14-M, N.13.** 143.2 gns. 27.0 mm. Nice light olive green and brown in color. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular. Both sides fairly well centered. Planchet cutter clip on the obverse at about 6:00. Lightly scratched around the rims on both sides.

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1912, lot 1983); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

AN EXCELLENT VOCE POPULI TYPE COIN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 24



(Enlarged)

- 24 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. P Before Face. About Uncirculated. Z.15-N, N.12.** 161.3 gns. 28.4 mm. Light golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular, not disturbingly so. Well struck in the centers with some detail visible in the leaves of the wreath on the obverse and even on portions of Hibernia's face on the reverse. Nearly perfectly centered on both sides, the obverse with a near complete border of denticles, the reverse just slightly tight at the upper right. Fully on the flan. **Excellent quality for type**, nicer to this cataloger's eye than the Zelinka-Taylor coin and the three specimens in the Norweb sale. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 25

- 25 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. P Before Face. Very Fine. Z.15-N, N.12.** 143.2 gns. 28.2 mm. A second. Light and darker brown combination particularly on the obverse. Both surfaces lightly granular, the reverse particularly. Obverse flawed at top, some scratches visible. Obverse well centered, just a little tight at the upper right; reverse much tighter at upper right, 'NIA' in legend nearly fully off the flan.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

RARE P BELOW BUST HALFPENNY

One of the Nicest Seen



Lot No. 26

- 26 **1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny. P Below Bust. Choice Extremely Fine. Z.16-O, N.14.** Scarce. 117.1 gns. 27.6 mm. A lovely example, **one of the nicest seen**. Very pleasing pale golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular in appearance, a few patches of roughness confined principally to the rims. Fairly well struck in the centers although the striking pressure seems to have been too soft to allow for full metal into the dies. Obverse a little off center to the top but all letters in the legend on this side are fully on the flan; reverse a little tight to the left, tops of 'HIBER' run to or just off the edge, bases of date numerals also, last digit nearly fully gone. Finer than Norweb:3421 and both Taylor coins (lots 2041, the Zelinka plate coin, and 2042). Struck on either a cast or very poorly prepared rolled flan.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

1787 AUCTORI PLEBIS COPPERS

There is no real evidence other than anecdotal or stylistic that these were struck for American circulation or ever circulated here. The fact that the obverse type is a copy of a 1787 draped bust Connecticut copper and the legend AUCTORI PLEBIS resembles the Connecticut's AUCTORI CONNEC is all that has given them a place in early American numismatics. Tom Elder was fond of telling auction audiences that he found Auctori Plebis tokens in circulation in Pennsylvania when he was a boy but it is hard to know what to make of such a story.



According to Crosby, who considered them to be English merchant's tokens, the earliest reference to the Auctori Plebis token is found in a 1796 English numismatic publication, *The Virtuoso's Companion*. Published at the height of the Conder token collecting craze in England, this seems to suggest the Auctori Plebis tokens were collectibles along with Kempson's and Spence's series although the author does call the piece American (what other country of the time was ruled by the authority of the people?). The best that can be said of these is that they are one of the "orphans" of early American numismatics, like the Georgius Triumpho, which look like they should have circulated here but for which there is no sure direction home.

There is one regular die pair. The reverse broke early in its life and almost all known specimens show a break arching over Britannia's head. The obverse was cut very shallowly in the die and struck pieces are almost always soft on the front.

There is a series of related pieces that advanced collectors like to include. These feature different style obverse busts and different reverse legends and dates and are generally quite rare. The whole series was described and numbered by the cataloguer in the Norweb II (1988) sale.

SUPERB AUCTORI PLEBIS TYPE COIN



Lot No. 27

- 27 1787 Auctori Plebis Copper. Standard type. Choice About Uncirculated. Hodder 1. Breen 1147. 112.3 gns. 27.3 mm. **Superb type quality**, far finer than both Norweb coins. Light brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces just microgranular but not disturbingly so. Obverse slightly tight, the obverse to the upper right, the reverse around the top and right, bases of the date numerals off the flan. There are traces of very faded mint color visible in places around 'CTOR' on the obverse. Overall, this is a superb example of this issue. Usual reverse die break.

Ex "Chapman," Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 28

- 28 **1787 Auctori Plebis Copper. Standard type.** Choice Extremely Fine. **H.1. Br.1147.** 114.0 gns. 27.1 mm. A second. Both sides are toned in a nice, rich olive brown color. The obverse and reverse surfaces are smooth and hard to the naked eye, show just microgranularity under magnification. Typically centered, the obverse near perfect, the reverse tight at the top, bases of date numerals off the flan. Earlier reverse date than usually seen, the arching break from Britannia's head to the globe here is visible but is faint. Nicer than either of the Norweb coins. Earlier reverse die state than the preceding's.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 29

- 29 **1787 Auctori Plebis Copper. Standard type.** Choice Very Fine. **H.1. Br.1147.** 109.3 gns. 26.9 mm. A third. Pale brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces somewhat rougher than usually seen on these. Typical centering problem on the reverse, as already noted. Struck from a much later state of the reverse, the arching break here very thick and bold.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 30

- 30 **173366 Auctori Plebis Copper. Hispaniola type.** Choice Very Fine. **Rare. H.3. Br.1148.** 98.4 gns. 26.9 mm. Both sides are toned a rich deep brown. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular to the naked eye. Reverse sharpness quite indistinct as usual and as Ryder noted on his collector's ticket included with this lot, "Light impression as all are. Rare." There are one or two very tiny rim ticks noted on both sides. Much nicer than the Norweb:2449 example, not quite up to the specimens in Rosa Americana 10 and 13. This reverse type is mentioned by Crosby on p.343.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 31

- 31 **Undated Auctori Plebis Copper. Uniface type.** Very Fine. **Rare. H.6. Br.1152.** 101.6 gns. 26.9 mm. Struck on the obverse only. Both sides are dark olive brown, nearly gray-brown in color. The obverse surface is microgranular everywhere, a little rough at the left; the unstruck reverse is granular, lightly pitted in the center. The softness in the obverse strike is fairly typical for this variety. Nicer than both Norweb:2448 and Garrett:1514. This uniface type is also mentioned in Crosby on p.343.

Ex Henry Chapman on March 1, 1904; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

1760 VOCE POPULI HALFPENNY



Lot No. 5

CHOICE 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



Lot No. 34

OUTSTANDING 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



Lot No. 56

THE 1783, 1785 and 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPERS

There are two schools of thought about the origin of the Nova Constellatio copper coinage. Relying on a partial transcript of a British newspaper notice he found in Charles Bushnell's manuscript notes about colonials, Sylvester Crosby wrote in 1875 that these were made in Birmingham, England using dies engraved by one of the Wyons. Crosby's statement of origin was adopted by almost every other writer on colonials and it is the common wisdom today. A tiny handful of numismatists have questioned the credibility of Crosby's creation story, pointing out that its elements are either historically wrong at worst or unsupported by documentary or numismatic fact at best. The cataloguer has been the principal (and near solitary) modern contrarian. Mr. Ford clipped and filed away the following commentary penned by a better numismatist than most, whose opinion is the more worthy of consideration for the infrequency with which it is expressed.

Preparing to describe the Large Cents for the catalog of the April 22, 1904 New York Coin and Stamp Company's auction, David Proskey wrote "In placing the 'Nova Constellatio' Cents at the head of the series, I do so after a thorough examination and weighing of the supposed evidence of Mr. Bushnell as quoted by Mr. Crosby. No English die work bears any resemblance to anything found on these Cents. British public sentiment in 1783 would not have tolerated the assistance in supplying a good currency to the successful Revolutionists. The work, lettering, figures and coinage all bear evidence of their American origin, as well as Governmental supervision, even if they were produced by contract, as were the 'Fugios'. Their similarity to the coins designed and projected by Robt. Morris, of this date, would certainly make it impossible for a foreign producer to fill a large order and deliver it by the snail-like processes then in vogue and have designs so uniform in style with the private coiners of America, as shown by other well-known experimental coins. These surely are to be known as the first United States coins."

Whatever the true origins of the coinage, whether struck in Philadelphia in Robert Morris' Mint of North America or in a Birmingham shop by a random Wyon, the Nova Constellatio coppers have been extremely popular coins with collectors of colonials by type. There are more than enough to go around for that purpose. By contrast, there are far fewer variety collectors of Novas at present but that has been changing and the movement should accelerate now that the Ford Collection has been published.

Until now, the standard attribution guide to the series was in Crosby's 1875 *Early Coins of America* and while that book listed the varieties, it did not plate them all. In 1995 Rod Widok and Tony Carlotto collaborated on a photographic plate that showed each regular variety (including the 1786) enlarged and had a handy attribution guide printed on the back. Eight years later, Widok published lists of auction appearances of Novas by variety that helped establish a rough sense of what was out there and how they graded. These guides were published in limited quantities and were distributed to those who knew to ask for them, so they have had little impact outside the established colonial collecting fraternity. The cataloguer has benefitted considerably from Rod's study and he hopes that the wide appeal of the Ford catalogues will help bring Rod's contribution before a larger audience and thereby inspire others to collect the earliest dated coinage that is engraved with 'US'.

PLEASING CROSBY 1-A 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 32

- 32 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. Crosby 1-A. 139.6 gns. 28.2 mm. Both the obverse and reverse are deep brown in the fields, lighter brown with some very faded mint color visible in the protected areas. Both surfaces just microgranular and appear smooth and hard to the naked eye. Obverse slightly off center, reverse much better placed with even the date numerals on the flan. Typical obverse state, this die had clashed severely and there are raised denticles visible below 'ATIO'. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex F.S. Werner on May 2, 1974.



Lot No. 33

- 33 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Very Fine. Cr.1-A. 126.6 gns. 28.3 mm. A second. Pale olive brown and gold in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular, the latter a bit rougher in appearance. Centering on both sides just about as seen on the piece in the preceding lot. A few minor obverse and reverse rim ticks are noted.

Ex Sampson Collection (Tom Elder, May 13, 1932, lot number unrecorded); F.C.C. Boyd.

CHOICE Cr.2-B 1783 NOVA

One of the Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 34



(Enlarged)

- 34 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Uncirculated. Cr.2-B. 138.7 gns. 27.8 mm. A lovely example and **one of the finest seen**. In fact, graded higher than every example listed by Rod Widok in April, 2003 save one. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a pale golden brown shade. There are traces of faded mint color in the protected areas on both sides, particularly in the centers and on the reverse around the letters and date numerals. The surfaces appear microgranular to the naked eye but not disturbingly so. Very sharply struck, the All-Seeing Eye in the center of the obverse bold, the wreath on the reverse showing some internal detail. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; earlier, possibly ex Dr. Hall's collection.

ANOTHER CHOICE Cr.2-B 1783 NOVA



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 35



(Enlarged)

- 35 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Uncirculated. Cr.2-B. 136.1 gns. 27.0 mm. A second. **One of the finest seen** and like the last, graded higher than all but one of the specimens listed by Rod Widok in April, 2003. Both the obverse and reverse of this piece are toned a pale olive brown shade. The surfaces appear smooth and hard to the naked eye, show some microgranularity under magnification. Very nicely centered and sharply struck on both sides. An attractive example. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Lyman Low's sale of January 21, 1908, lot 283; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 36

- 36 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO. Uncirculated. Cr.2-B.** 119.6 gns. 27.4 mm. A third, superior specimen, nicer than the Roper coin and nearly every other one seen in the past ten years. Very pleasing light gold and ruddy brown on the obverse, light olive green on the reverse. Obverse and reverse surfaces smooth, hard, and with some light gloss. About perfectly centered on both sides. Obverse center soft, All-Seeing Eye somewhat indistinct, center of the reverse a trifle weak.

Ex James T. Callender Collection (Lyman Low, December 21, 1898, lot number unrecorded); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 37

- 37 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Blunt rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO. About Uncirculated. Cr.3-C.** 113.1 gns. 27.3 mm. One of the better ones sold in recent years. Very nice light ruddy brown obverse, golden brown reverse. Obverse surface appears a trifle rough to the naked eye, reverse much smoother and harder. Both sides near perfectly centered, the reverse just a little tight at the left.

Ex Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., June 26, 1890, first of two in lot 586); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 38

- 38 **1783 Nova Constellatio. Blunt rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO. About Uncirculated. Cr.3-C.** 137.3 gns. 27.2 mm. Another superior example of this variety. Deep olive brown in color, a shade fairly typical for the Nova series. Both the obverse and reverse surfaces appear smooth, hard, and porosity free. About perfectly centered on both sides and with a sharp and pleasing strike.

Ex Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., June 26, 1890, second of two in lot 586); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 39

- 39 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Blunt rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. About Uncirculated. Cr.1-B.** 121.1 gns. 27.6 mm. One of the best of these seen in the past ten years. Both sides are pale golden brown in color. The obverse surfaces appear smooth and hard to the naked eye, the reverse is a little rougher in the center. About perfectly centered on both sides.

Ex Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., June 26, 1890, lot 588); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 40

- 40 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Blunt rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Extremely Fine. **Cr.1-B.** 116.3 gns. 28.3 mm. A second. Both sides of this piece are toned in a pleasing olive brown shade, the color on the reverse a little darker. The obverse surfaces appear smooth and hard to the naked eye, the center of the reverse rougher as usually seen on this combination. Well centered on both sides.

Ex Henry Chapman in February 1925; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 41

Lot No. 42

- 41 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice About Uncirculated. **Cr.2-A.** 123.9 gns. 27.7 mm. **One of the best known** of the variety, nicer than Garrett:616 for example. Centers soft as usual. Both the obverse and reverse are a rich brown with traces of faded mint color in the protected areas. The fields are smooth, hard, and porosity free. The centers are a little rougher particularly on the obverse where the die did not strike up fully (due to the reverse failure in the center). Both sides are about perfectly centered. A very pleasing example.

Ex Hiller Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 42 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Extremely Fine. **Cr.2-A.** 111.7 gns. 28.0 mm. A high grade for one of these. A second example and in about the same die states as the preceding. This piece is toned pale golden brown on both sides. The surfaces are a little rougher than those on the preceding but the granularity is still microscopic and is really not disturbing. Struck from the failing reverse with pronounced swelling visible in the center on this side. One or two minor rim disturbances are noted. Centers soft as usual.

Ex S.H. Chapman on April 6, 1926; Hiller Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 43

Lot No. 44

- 43 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Choice Very Fine. **Cr.2-A.** 122.2 gns. 27.7 mm. A third. Dark gray-brown in the fields, a little lighter on the high points. Obverse and reverse surfaces granular in appearance. Centers soft, as usual on this combination. **Fully struck** in the centers.

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1912, lot 2152); Hiller Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 44 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Nearly Very Fine. **Cr.2-A.** 113.1 gns. 27.1 mm. A fourth. This piece is dark brown with granular surfaces, particularly those on the reverse. A couple of minor rim disturbances are noted. Centers soft as usual.

Ex W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911, lot 318); Hiller Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 45

- 45 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Uncirculated. Cr.3-B.** 120.5 gns. 27.2 mm. Very nice light golden tan in color on both sides. The fields are smooth, hard, and largely porosity free despite the advanced states of the dies. The centers are much sharper than usually seen on these with some detail visible even in the all-seeing eye in the center of the obverse. A couple of rim tics and a dent above 'AT' on the obverse are noted. More sharply struck in the centers than usually seen. This is one of the few varieties that comes Unc. with some frequency.

Ex U.S. Coin and Stamp Company on September 28, 1912; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 46

- 46 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Uncirculated. Cr.3-B.** 111.6 gns. 27.8 mm. A second. Rich and pleasing olive brown in color on both sides. The surfaces are smooth, hard, and largely porosity free, those on the obverse being quite glossy in appearance. Well struck in the centers and well centered on both sides. A couple of minor rim tics are noted.

Ex Tom Elder's 197th Sale (October 9, 1924, lot 2087); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 47

- 47 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Uncirculated. Cr.3-B.** 107.7 gns. 26.4 mm. A third. Light ruddy brown in color on both sides. Obverse surfaces smooth, hard, porosity free; reverse rougher, pitted in places, granular elsewhere. Very sharply struck in the centers, particularly on the reverse. Well centered on both sides. Struck on a small and constricted flan. Very early state of the reverse break.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 48

- 48 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Choice About Uncirculated. Cr.3-B.** 109.1 gns. 26.6 mm. A fourth. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a dark brown shade with traces of very faded mint color visible particularly on the former. Fairly sharp in the centers due principally to the fairly early state of the reverse failure. Off center on both sides towards the bottom on each with portions of the legends running off the flan on each side. Early reverse state, the break in the wreath above the date is just beginning to show. Noted by Ryder on his ticket that accompanies the lot "Not evenly centered."

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman, May 1, 1902, lot number unrecorded. Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 49



Lot No. 50



- 49 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Extremely Fine. Cr.3-B. 109.7 gns. 26.5 mm. A fifth. Both the obverse and reverse of this piece are toned in a light golden brown shade. The surfaces appear smooth and hard on the obverse, most everywhere on the reverse save for the center where the die was crumbling. Obverse sharp in the center, reverse a little weak on the high point due to the advanced die state. Both sides about perfectly centered, but tight on the flan at the top of the obverse and on the left side of the reverse. Broken reverse state.

Ex Tom Elder's 169th Sale (February 12, 1920, lot 490); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 50 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Very Fine. Cr.3-B. 112.4 gns. 26.8 mm. A sixth. Deep olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye, center of the latter a little rough due to its moderately advanced die state. Center of obverse quite soft, All-Seeing Eye nearly indistinct due to the failure in the center of the reverse. Both sides a little tight on the flan, at the bottom on the obverse and top on the reverse. Fairly early reverse state, the break starting to show.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A PAIR OF SUPERIOR Cr.4-C 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIOS



Lot No. 51



- 51 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** About Uncirculated. Cr.4-C. 112.7 gns. 28.2 mm. A superior specimen for a variety that does not come Unc. This piece exceeds any listed by Widok and is **the finest seen** by the cataloguer. The obverse is toned in a pale golden brown shade, while the reverse is darker. The fields on both sides appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye. Well centered, with all design details on the flan save for the denticles on each side. Centers quite sharp and the piece overall is quite pleasing, particularly for a variety that just does not seem to come in Uncirculated condition.

Ex John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, April 27, 1904, lot 118); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 52



- 52 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** About Uncirculated. Cr.4-C. 116.7 gns. 28.1 mm. Another exceptionally high grade example of this variety. Light golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces a little rough particularly on the former. Obverse soft at the bottom, striations there as made; reverse a little more sharply struck, the softness visible only at the upper left. Obverse nearly perfectly centered, reverse a little off to the lower left. Small rim tic on the reverse above 'BE'.

Ex Tom Elder's 197th Sale (October 9, 1924, lot 2090); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A PAIR OF HIGH GRADE Cr. 4-D 1785 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



Lot No. 53

- 53 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. **Cr.4-D.** 120.9 gns. 26.9 mm. Better than most others seen. Dark olive brown on both sides, a color fairly typical for these. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular in appearance, some roughness in places around the obverse. Sharpness about as expected from the variety. Well centered on both sides, letters at the top of the obverse very close to the rim.

Ex a Mr. Brown on April 23, 1919; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 54

- 54 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Extremely Fine. **Cr.4-D.** 126.4 gns. 27.0 mm. A second. Olive brown obverse, lighter olive tan reverse. Both surfaces appear rough due principally to the advanced states of these dies. Well centered, with sharpness about as expected from one of these.

Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 339); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; earlier, possibly ex Dr. Thomas Hall collection.

INTERESTING Cr.4-D 1785 NOVA

Ryder: "This piece slipped through the sale without its rarity being discovered."



Lot No. 55

- 55 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO.** Very Fine. **Cr.4-D.** 124.8 gns. 27.1 mm. A third. Both sides are toned in a medium olive brown. The obverse surface is quite rough in appearance while the reverse seems smoother in the center with the roughness confined principally to the periphery. Good central sharpness, despite the states of the dies. Both sides nicely centered. Rated a full R-6 by Crosby. Not as sharp as Garrett's. Missing from the Roper sale. Norweb's was both outstanding and unappreciated. Noted by Ryder on his ticket that accompanies the lot "This piece slipped through the sale without its rarity being discovered."

Ex Tom Elder's 9th Sale (February 20, 1907, lot 535); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

OUTSTANDING Cr.5-E 1785 NOVA



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 56

- 56 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Uncirculated. Cr.5-E.** 111.4 gns. 28.4 mm. **Among the finest known** and actually graded higher than any listed by Widok as of April, 2003. Both the obverse and reverse surfaces appear smooth, hard, essentially porosity free and somewhat glossy. The piece is toned a remarkable combination of pale brown and iridescent gold characterized as "steel color" by Ryder when he bought the piece in 1905. Very sharply struck in the centers with near full detail visible there and some showing in the leaves of the reverse wreath. Both sides about perfectly centered, the obverse a little tight at the top but only the denticles are missing there (as they are along the right edge of the reverse). A really remarkable piece. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman, June 7, 1905; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 57

- 57 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. About Uncirculated. Cr.5-E.** 98.0 gns. 28.1 mm. Another outstanding example of a variety that is tough to find even in Extremely Fine grade. Both sides are light brown in color. The surfaces appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye. The centers are fairly sharp with most of the detail showing. Obverse slightly off center to the upper left, tops of 'CONS' run to or off the flan; reverse much better centered, just a little tight at the lower left.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 58

- 58 **1785 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Large US. CONSTELLATIO. Choice Extremely Fine. Cr.5-E.** 116.3 gns. 28.0 mm. A third. Superior grade for the variety. Both sides are a light ruddy brown in color. The obverse surfaces appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye while the reverse is rougher, mostly around the periphery. Fairly well struck given the grade and better centered than the preceding. A couple of light rim bumps are noted.

John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, April 27, 1904, lot 119); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

RARE 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



Lot No. 59



REMARKABLE AND RARE 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO

Finer Than Most Others Seen



(Enlarged)



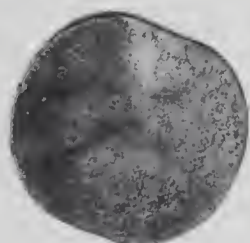
(Enlarged)

Lot No. 59

- 59 **1786 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO. Very Fine** in terms of circulation wear, if not a tad finer. **Rare. Cr.1-A.** 126.6 gns. 28.7 mm. Obverse a variegated combination of light and dark brown, reverse a more even brown in color. Surfaces rough, as expected, the obverse's particularly so. Obverse very soft in the center but the All-Seeing Eye can mostly be made out in an angled light. Elsewhere on that side the legend and most of the rays of the Glory are visible. The reverse is much sharper than the other side, as usual. There is light softness in the center and at the upper right but the 'US' can be seen and 'ET J' are just a little weak but still legible. Planchet flaw at reverse rim below '17', many shallow and old obverse scratches. **Finer than all but two others seen**, exceeded in the cataloguer's opinion only by the incredible ANS coin and the first Garrett piece (called "Fine" but much better than that). Otherwise nicer than Norweb's and Garrett's second, the Crosby-Roper coin, and every other one seen sold in the past 20 years. **Rare:** the cataloguer has records of 15 and knows of four others. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex William Hesslein on March 12, 1920; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A SECOND RARE 1786 NOVA CONSTELLATIO



Lot No. 60

- 60 **1786 Nova Constellatio. Pointed rays. Small US. CONSTELLATIO. Very Good. Rare. Cr.1-A.** 104.0 gns. 26.3 mm. A second. Dark green-black in color on both sides. Both surfaces rough and granular in appearance. Very indistinct on both sides as expected from this rarity. On the obverse some of the rays and the All-Seeing Eye in the center can just about be made out while the legend can be read under an angled light with only 'LLA' really too indistinct to be seen. On the reverse the date is full, LIBERTAS is legible, other letters in the legend on this side are faint or illegible, US can be just barely made out, while the wreath is mostly complete. Two horizontal clips flanking either side of the reverse, reminiscent of the large planchet Massachusetts Pine Tree silver shillings. Die states uncertain due to the surface condition. Catalogued by Elder as "This one is equal to the one on Crosby's plate. He states only two are known, one belonging to Mr. Appleton, the other to Mr. Bushnell. As Mr. Appleton's is removed from the market [donated to the MHS], Mr. Bushnell's and this are the only others known. Should bring a high price. Nearly unique." **Rare:** as noted, the cataloguer suggests there are about 20 of these surviving.

Ex Tom Elder's 138th Sale (November 23, 1916, lot 1162); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

1787 & 1788 MASSACHUSETTS CENTS AND HALF CENTS

For its size, historical importance, overall quality and pedigree history John Ford's collection of Massachusetts coppers is the most important ever sold. In recent memory there have been several noteworthy collections of the series offered for sale, prominent among them being Garrett's, Taylor's, and Norweb's. None can compare to the present offering, however.

There are an amazing 98 coppers in the Ford Collection, making this the largest sale of the series in numismatic history. Duplicates in the collection offer more than one collector the chance to obtain particular varieties from this famous collection. The collection includes 39 of the 50 known varieties. There are eight of the nine known 1787 Half Cent varieties, both of the two known 1788 Half Cent ones, 10 of the 14 1787 Cent varieties and 19 of the 25 1788 Cents.

The collection, including all the duplicates, was put together by Hillyer Ryder, author of the still standard catalogue of the series. Fred Boyd, who bought Ryder's collection from Wayte Raymond in 1948, added one coin, the extremely rare 1787 Ryder 1-B Aged Indian Cent (and possibly a decent looking R.1-D 1788 Cent). John Ford added only one coin after he bought the collection from Boyd's estate but what a coin it was, the finest 1787 Transposed Arrows Cent any of us are ever likely to see.

Since this was originally Ryder's collection it represents, as it were, a frozen slice of time, the state of the series as it was known in 1920 when Ryder published his catalogue. This explains why the collection does not include all 50 known varieties for, just as we saw in the case of the Ryder-Boyd-Ford Vermonts sold last year, the Ryder-Boyd-Ford Massachusetts coppers collection includes only varieties that Ryder knew about. The 1787 Ryder 4-D Half Cent variety was unknown to Ryder, was not included in his book, and so is not to be found herein. Likewise, the 1787 R.2-G, R.4-J, and R.8-G Cents and the 1788 R.12-O, R.13-I, R.13-P, R.16-M, and R.17-I Cents are also not represented here. There are three exceptions and advanced collectors will already have noticed them. Ryder knew about the 1787 R.5-I and 1788 R.12-H Cent varieties but they are not included here. In 1920 both were extremely rare (they're still very rare) and the cataloguer suspects Ryder could not find either one to buy. They were rare enough, in fact, that Ryder could not even find one to photograph for his catalogue. On the other hand, Ryder did not list the 1788 15-M Cent in 1920 but there are two specimens in the collection. Presumably he found them after 1920.

The quality of the collection is superb. Of the 98 coins, 40 can be securely placed in the Condition Census (2004 update) for their varieties. The cataloguer has described six of these as the finest seen, including the 1787 R.7-H and 1788 R.3-E, R.7-M, R.9-M, R.12-K, and R.12-M Cents. The magnificent 1787 R.2a-F Transposed Arrows Cent is either the finest known or is tied with one other that no one but its owner has seen since 1975. Ryder plated 14 varieties either by the obverse/reverse combination or by picturing one or the other of the two dies. Fully 12 of the 14 Ryder plate coins are included among the lots to follow.

Luckily for beginning and intermediate collectors most Massachusetts Half Cents and Cents are not rare. The more advanced one becomes in the series the tougher collecting becomes and there are some stumbling blocks in the series that may make it impossible for anyone to put together a complete 50 variety collection. The Ford Collection contains seven varieties ranked in the Rarity-7 range and eight ranked in the Rarity-6 range.

Most of the coins in the collection can be pedigreed to some of the greatest numismatic auction sales of the past century and beyond. The list of prior owners includes such names as Henry C. Miller, George M. Parsons, George H. Earle, John G. Mills, Matthew Adams Stickney, and H.G. Smith. To these must be added the names of Hillyer Ryder, Fred Boyd, and John Ford.

Sylvester Crosby classified the Massachusetts coppers by obverse and reverse die in 1875 in his *Early Coins of America* and published a wealth of documentation about the minting history of the series. Crosby's system was adopted by Hillyer Ryder for his catalogue published in 1920 by the ANS as part of *The State Coinages of New England*. Ryder's catalogue included only one plate, however, making easy attribution impossible in a series that differs one die to another sometimes only by a millimeter's breadth between design elements. Recognizing the difficulty, in 1962 Phil Greco privately distributed a set of plates of all known dies and showing the known marriages among them. Accompanying Greco's plates was his own analysis of the coinage, its rarities and its minting history. Greco's plates allowed for a renaissance in collecting this popular, but difficult, series.

In 1990, specialist Mike Packard published in *Penny Wise* the results of his survey of 50 collections and responses from owners of Massachusetts coppers. This allowed Mike to construct rarity and condition census ratings that were based on real observations and not memory or conjecture. Two years later, Phil Mossman published his *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation*, which included a good summation of the Massachusetts coinage history and his estimates of the numbers struck by denomination. In 1997, Packard updated his earlier rarity and condition census ratings in the *C4 Journal*. The cataloguer has benefitted from all the foregoing, as well as an update received privately from Mike Packard dated April, 2004.

Massachusetts was the only state that struck its own copper coinage during the 1783-1789 Confederation period. Connecticut, New Jersey, and Vermont authorized private contractors to strike coppers in their names. Massachusetts established, stocked, manned, and operated its own mint as a state organ. This is an important distinction that Massachusetts shares with no other state. As a state function, charged with disbursing public money and exercising the care consequent to that authority, the Massachusetts Mint maintained extensive records accounting for funds received and disbursements made and much of this still survives. This is unique in the Confederation period. Crosby published much of the documentation necessary for a solid history of the state's coinage operations and his 1875 work is the starting place. The cataloguer suggests that it is time a new, thorough study of the Massachusetts copper coinage be undertaken and he hopes that the sale of the Ford Collection of Massachusetts coppers will be the stimulus.

1787 MASSACHUSETTS HALF CENTS AND CENTS



Lot No. 61



Lot No. 68



Lot No. 69



Lot No. 71



Lot No. 72



Lot No. 82



Lot No. 85



Lot No. 94



Lot No. 104



Lot No. 106



Lot No. 107



1788 MASSACHUSETTS HALF CENT AND CENTS



Lot No. 109



Lot No. 122



Lot No. 126



Lot No. 131



Lot No. 135



Lot No. 145



Lot No. 147



Lot No. 148



Lot No. 152



Lot No. 155



Lot No. 156

1787 HALF CENTS

CHOICE R.1-D 1787 HALF CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 61



(Enlarged)

- 61 **1787 Half Cent. R.1-D. Choice Uncirculated, red and brown.** Rarity-4. 75.9 gns. **Condition Census** and possibly high therein. The obverse and reverse are both a deep rich brown in the center with considerable faded mint color in the form of pale pink-brown in the peripheries. The surfaces are clean, smooth, hard, and show some light reflectivity. Centers somewhat soft, particularly on the obverse, the area below the Indian's waist indistinct as often seen. Struck from the failing state of the obverse, several light, linear cuds formed in the lower right obverse field. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Henry C. Miller Collection (Tom Elder, May 28, 1920, lot 1550); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 62



Lot No. 63



- 62 **1787 Half Cent. R.1-D. Extremely Fine.** Rarity-4. 77.3 gns. A second. This piece is richly toned in a deep pleasing olive brown. The fields are fairly smooth and hard with just a few stray marks suggesting light handling. Struck from a slightly earlier state of the obverse die than the piece in the preceding lot.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 63 **1787 Half Cent. R.1-D. Very Fine.** Rarity-4. 70.8 gns. A third. This piece is toned in a lighter golden brown shade than the one in the preceding lot. Several marks, slight nicks and digs on the obverse, centers quite soft particularly on the obverse where there is a considerable portion entirely unstruck.

Ex Tom Elder's sole of December 16, 1910, lot 854; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 64



- 64 **1787 Half Cent. R.2-A. Uncirculated.** Rarity-4. 74.4 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A lovely example. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a rich medium olive brown shade. The surfaces are clear, smooth and mostly hard to the naked eye. Centers somewhat soft as usual with this denomination, but HALF CENT is almost entirely legible on the reverse and most of the lines in the Indian's tunic are clear and bold.

Ex Matthew Adoms Stickney Collection (Henry Chopmon, June 25, 1907, lot 119); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 65

- 65 **1787 Half Cent. R.2-A.** Choice Very Fine for sharpness. Rarity-4. 70.3 gns. Another. Brown centers, red and brown around the peripheries, once cleaned. Very typical central softness on both sides, small stain at the lower left on the obverse.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 66

- 66 **1787 Half Cent. R.3-A.** Extremely Fine for technical grade, sharpness looks better. Low Rarity-5. 69.8 gns. Dark brown in color with considerable old verdigris and traces of pitting and roughness on both sides, the obverse particularly. Struck on a somewhat oval shaped flan. Not entirely unattractive.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of February 25, 1909, lot 246; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

RYDER PLATE R.3-A 1787 HALF CENT



Lot No. 67

- 67 **1787 Half Cent. R.3-A.** Choice Very Fine. Low Rarity-5. 72.9 gns. A second example, this the **Ryder Plate Coin**. Dark, olive brown and lighter reddish-brown, once cleaned. Surfaces fairly smooth and hard, central softness fairly typical but sharper than expected for the grade.

Ex Lyman Low's 167th Sale (April 26, 1912, lot 299); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.

HIGH GRADE R.4-B 1787 HALF CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 68

(Enlarged)

- 68 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-B. Choice Uncirculated.** Rarity-5. 84.0 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A choice example of this issue. The obverse and reverse are both toned in a pale golden brown shade. There are traces of mint red color around some of the letters in 'COMMON' on the obverse and atop the 'SETT' on the reverse. The fields are smooth, hard, and essentially porosity free. The centers are better struck than those on the piece in the next lot, with almost all of the folds in the Indian's tunic clear and the letters in HALF CENT sharp and bold. Struck from the usually seen broken state of the obverse, a small break connecting the bottom tip of the bow to the Indian's right ankle. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd

SECOND CHOICE R.4-B 1787 HALF CENT

The Ryder Plate Coin



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 69



(Enlarged)

- 69 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-B. Choice Uncirculated.** Rarity-5. 74.2 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A second example, this the **Ryder Plate Coin**. A really lovely, lustrous example. Both the obverse and reverse are lightly toned in a pale golden brown shade. There is a trace of medium purple-rose around the lower right and base of the obverse while the reverse shows traces of fading mint red color around the tops of the letters in the word MASSACHUSETTS. The fields are smooth, hard and essentially porosity free. The obverse and reverse centers are a little rough, as struck, but most of the detail there can be seen and the denomination HALF CENT is almost entirely legible. Obverse die state as the preceding. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex S.H. Chapman, March 24, 1915; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 70

- 70 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-B. Choice Very Fine.** Rarity-5. 73.3 gns. A third. This piece is toned a rich golden brown on the obverse, light olive brown on the reverse. The fields are mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye. Fairly decent central softness, most of the letters in HALF CENT are legible. Obverse die state as the preceding.

Ex Richard L. Ashhurst Collection (S.H. Chapman, May 27, 1908, lot 369); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.

GEM R.4-C 1787 HALF CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 71



(Enlarged)

- 71 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-C. Gem Uncirculated.** Rarity-2. 71.0 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A gorgeous, fully lustrous and bright example. Both sides are toned a rich light brown with interesting iridescent purple highlights in places on each. The fields are smooth, hard and porosity free save for the lower left reverse rim. The centers are fairly strong, with just minor roughness on the folds in the Indian's tunic on the obverse and lightly so on the shield on the reverse. There are faint hints of faded mint color, toned down to a light gold, wreathing portions of the obverse and reverse legends. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Lyman Low's 153rd Sale (October 22, 1910, lot 19); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

CHOICE R.4-C 1787 HALF CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 72



(Enlarged)



- 72 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-C. Choice Uncirculated red and brown**, with definite claims to Gem status. Rarity-2. 85.7 gns. A second. Essentially mark free. Lovely, nearly full red color on the reverse, about 45% red on the front. Elsewhere, a rich light brown with pleasing lustre cartwheels. Sharply struck in the centers on both sides, the vertical folds in the Indian's tunic clear on the obverse and HALF CENT bold on the reverse. Slightly off center to the top of the obverse, base of the reverse, but with no significant effect. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 73



- 73 **1787 Half Cent. R.4-C. Choice Uncirculated**, if not slightly finer. Rarity-2. 81.4 gns. A third. The obverse is a rich olive brown while the reverse is slightly lighter with traces of a slight pale rose undertone. The fields on both sides are clean, smooth and porosity free. The centers are nicely struck with a full denomination on the reverse and almost all of the folds in the Indian's tunic clear on the obverse. Slightly off center on the back but only the denticles at the base are affected and the date is crisp and fully on the flan. Obverse die state as the preceding's.

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman, June 7, 1905, lot 34; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.



Lot No. 74



Lot No. 75



- 74 **1787 Half Cent. R.5-A. Uncirculated**. Rarity-3. 74.3 gns. A lovely example, toned in a rich olive brown shade on both sides. The surfaces are smooth, hard, porosity free and proclaim the coin's true grade. Centers soft and somewhat rough, particularly on the obverse, but most of HALF CENT can be read with a little imagination. Fairly well centered on both sides, slightly off but only the denticles on each are affected. Slight reverse rim burr above "T".

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 75 **1787 Half Cent. R.5-A. Uncirculated**. Rarity-3. 73.3 gns. A second. Both sides are a nice, rich olive brown with some faint "wood grain" surface effect, particularly on the obverse. There are traces of very faded mint color in the center of the reverse. Obverse fields smooth, hard, basically porosity free; reverse a little rougher particularly at the lower left and right fields. Centers soft particularly on the obverse below the Indian's waist, all important reverse denomination HALF CENT fully legible however.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

CHOICE R.4-C 1787 MASSACHUSETTS HALF CENT



Lot No. 72

HIGH GRADE R.3-G 1787 MASSACHUSETTS CENT



Lot No. 94



Lot No. 76



Lot No. 77

- 76 **1787 Half Cent. R.5-A.** Choice Extremely Fine. Rarity-3. 76.5 gns. A third. Dark olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces smooth, hard, mostly porosity free. Centers fairly well struck, the only weakness being that caused by circulation wear. Slightly off center on both sides particularly on the reverse but only the denticles at the very top on that side are affected. Short reverse scratch down from the rim between 'US' to eagle's body below.

Ex Tom Elder, May 29, 1906; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 77 **1787 Half Cent. R.5-A.** Very Fine. Rarity-3. 66.6 gns. A fourth. Dark brown on both sides. Obverse surfaces dented in the center, rims ragged; reverse flawed, lightly scratched, dented in places.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 78



Lot No. 79

- 78 **1787 Half Cent. R.6-A.** Extremely Fine for technical grade. **Low Rarity-6.** 73.6 gns. Possible Condition Census for this **scarce** variety but if so, low therein. Dark olive brown on both sides. Obverse surface scratched in many places; reverse lightly gouged at the lower right shield edge, base of branch, small nick above 'E' in the legend.

Ex Charles Steigerwalt, October 15, 1908; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket annotated "combination unknown to Crosby. Very Fine."

- 79 **1787 Half Cent. R.6-A.** Choice Very Fine technical grade. **Low Rarity-6.** 64.4 gns. A second. Light brown in color on both sides. Center of obverse rough, a little pitted, small nick near rim to the right of the Indian's head; reverse fields rougher in appearance, scratched in the field below the wings. **Scarce.** Struck from later die states, the reverse breaking at 'ACH'.

Ex W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911, lot 64); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.

THE RYDER PLATE R.6-D 1787 HALF CENT



Lot No. 80

- 80 **1787 Half Cent. R.6-D. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-6.** 69.9 gns. **Condition Census** for this **scarce** variety. **Ryder Plate Coin.** Dark olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse fields microgranular, flawed to the right in the eagle's right wing, some pinprick-sized flaws in this area, another at the lower left shield edge. Faint, nearly hidden old scratches in the lower left reverse field. Fairly decent central sharpness for the grade. Struck from the broken state of the obverse, cracked from rim down to the upper left serif of 'E'.

Ex W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911, lot 65); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; graded "Extremely fine" on Ryder's ticket.

A SECOND CONDITION CENSUS R.6-D 1787 HALF CENT



Lot No. 81

- 81 **1787 Half Cent. R.6-D. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-6.** 67.8 gns. A second. **Condition Census** for the variety. Light olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse surfaces mostly smooth and hard, just light roughness in the center and a few tiny, stray marks. Reverse smooth and hard everywhere save above the eagle's head where some vandal has damaged the coin. Fairly decent central sharpness, nonetheless. Struck from the broken state of the obverse, cracked from rim down to the upper left serif of 'E'.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

1787 CENTS

EXTREMELY RARE R.1-B 1787 CENT

One of the Finest Seen



Lot No. 82

- 82 **1787 Cent. R.1-B. Aged Face. Very Fine,** or thereabouts. **Rarity-7.** 136.8 gns. **One of the finest seen** of a variety whose Condition Census includes two graded Good, one About Good, and one Fine. The best one seems to be the Extremely Fine first reported in Packard's 1990 census. Struck on a broad planchet (particularly when compared to the one in the next lot which is on a smaller and much more constricted flan). Light olive brown in color on both sides. Fairly smooth and hard surfaces, no serious handling marks or other signs of handling damage visible on either side.

Struck on a remarkably clipped flan, appearing as a semi-circle at the upper right, most of 'WE' in the legend off the flan on the obverse but only the final 'S' and its accompanying stop on the reverse. Indian's features clear, sharp and bold, his profile very plain; eagle's face nicely defiant and at center CENT is still almost entirely legible. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only seven of these. They are believed to have been contemporary counterfeits of the period. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

INCREDIBLE TRANSPOSED ARROWS 1787 MASSACHUSETTS CENT



Lot No. 85



A PAIR OF RARE R.1-B 1787 CENTS



Lot No. 83



Lot No. 84



- 83 **1787 Cent. R.1-B. Aged Face. Very Good/Fine. Rarity-7.** 123.6 gns. A second example of this **extremely rare** issue. This piece is toned a very nice light olive brown on both sides. The fields are mostly smooth and hard with just microgranularity visible under a glass. Struck on a remarkably constricted flan, with the tops of 'COMMO' mostly or partially off the flan on the obverse, 'ASSATHUSET' off on the reverse. No signs of accidental damage or mishandling save for a few very minor reverse rim tics, one beside 'E'.

Ex Waldo Newcomer, Colanell E.H.R. Green, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 84 **1787 Cent. R.1-B. Aged Face. Good/Very Good. Rarity-7.** 112.7 gns. A third example of this **extremely rare** issue. Both sides are toned in a nice, fairly even olive brown shade. Deeply flawed in the center of the reverse, linearly across, with consequent bulging on the obverse accounting for the extreme softness on that side. Struck on a small and constricted flan, as the piece in the preceding lot.

Ex Toni Elder, Moy 31, 1906, lot number unrecorded; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

INCREDIBLE CHOICE TRANSPOSED ARROWS 1787 CENT

Possible Finest Known



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 85

- 85 **1787 Cent. R.2a-F. Transposed Arrows. Choice Uncirculated. High Rarity-6.** 147.0 gns. **Possible finest known** and if not, tied for that honor with just one other that has not been seen publicly since 1975. Even, light brown color on both sides with traces of **mint red** showing in places, particularly in 'EALTH' on the obverse. Surfaces microgranular but not disturbingly so and essentially mark free. Obverse center sharply struck, just minor weakness shows on the vertical folds on the right of the Indian's tunic. On the reverse, the raised letters in CENT are soft but legible. Elsewhere this side very sharp. Reverse rim bevelled by the planchet cutter used to make the blank.

Very rare: the cataloguer knows of 10 including the Appleton-MHS specimen, Brand II:960, Garrett:582, the Newman coin, Oechsner:1011, ANS, Essex Institute, and two other specimens (including another Gem also ex Europe). **Transposed arrows** on the reverse, held in the eagle's right talons, found on no other Massachusetts Cent reverse. Letters in CENT are in raised letters on the shield, not sunk in, this is also unique in the series. For these reasons, a completely separate type in the series. According to colonials maven Bill Anton, there were two Gem Transposed Arrows 1787 Cents found in Europe early in 1975. John Ford bought one and Bill bought the other. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex on unnamed European source; Scott Cordry and Freeman Croig, February 2, 1975; F.S. Werner on February 10, 1975.



Lot No. 86

- 86 **1787 Cent. R.2b-A. Horned Eagle.** About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 158.1 gns. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a pleasing gray and olive brown. The obverse surfaces are relatively smooth and hard while those on the reverse are somewhat granular and rough particularly the upper right. The obverse surfaces are lightly reflective. Good central sharpness on both sides, the softness visible there fairly typical for the denomination. Struck from the broken state of the reverse with a pronounced cud rising from the top of the eagle's head to engage the lower left serif of 'H' above, giving rise to the variety's nickname "Horned Eagle." Elsewhere, the die on this side shows lighter signs of failure, particularly above and to the left of the date. Ryder 2a and 2b are different states of the same die, the latter showing recutting in some letters.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 87

Lot No. 88

- 87 **1787 Cent. R.2b-A. Horned Eagle.** Nice Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-3. 160.2 gns. A second, very pleasing example and a nearly perfect choice for the type. The obverse and reverse are nicely toned in a rich olive brown shade. The obverse fields are fairly smooth and hard while the roughness on the reverse is attributable primarily to the late state of the die. Very pronounced horn on the eagle's head, clear signs of failure around the rim from about 2:30 to 8:00. Small reverse rim bruise in the space above 'SA'.

Ex Sampson (possibly Elder's May, 1932 sale but no other details recorded); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; graded "Extremely fine" by Ryder.

- 88 **1787 Cent. R.2b-A. Horned Eagle.** Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-3. 153.1 gns. A third. Light brown with traces of red, once cleaned and retoned. Obverse surfaces fairly smooth, reverse's rougher as expected, the die failing peripherally around. Some light flaws on the reverse, small edge flaw visible from the reverse at about 11:30.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

OUTSTANDING R.2b-C 1787 CENT

One of the Finest Seen—The Ryder Plate Coin



Lot No. 89

- 89 **1787 Cent. R.2b-C. Choice About Uncirculated.** Rarity-5. 161.4 gns. **One of the finest seen** of a variety that does not appear to be known in Uncirculated condition. **The Ryder Plate Coin** for reverse C. Both sides are toned in pale olive brown shades with traces of very faded mint color in some of the protected areas on the back. Obverse and reverse surfaces mostly smooth and hard with virtually no trace of microgranularity visible. Centers somewhat soft as typical for the issue but CENT fully legible and almost all of the folds in the Indian's tunic sharp and individually separated. Small edge burr visible on the obverse above 'ON'. Reverse die breaking from 'M' paralleling rim down to engage first numeral in the date.

Ex Henry Chapman, October 4, 1911; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; graded "Extremely fine" by Ryder.



Lot No. 90



Lot No. 91



- 90 **1787 Cent. R.2b-C.** Choice Very Fine for sharpness. Rarity-5. 158.5 gns. A second. Rich olive brown in color. Obverse scratched diagonally across twice through the center, as if the piece had been "cancelled." Struck from a much later state of the reverse, the linear break that runs almost parallel from the rim from 'M' through the first numeral of the date here is thicker and is beginning to form a cud along its length. Small obverse rim tic above 'W'.

Ex F.W. Doughty Collection (Tom Elder, September 28-29, 1916, lot 785); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 91 **1787 Cent. R.2b-C.** Very Fine/Fine. Rarity-5. 130.1 gns. A third. An unusually lightweight example. Both sides are pale gray-brown in color. The surfaces are fairly rough, the obverse flawed in the left field, rims on both sides with many fairly shallow dents.

Ex Lyman Low, September 5, 1910, lot 130; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A PAIR OF CONDITION CENSUS 1787 R.2b-E CENTS



Lot No. 92



- 92 **1787 Cent. R.2b-E.** Choice Very Fine. Rarity-5. 186.0 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A remarkably heavy Massachusetts Cent. Both the obverse and reverse are toned a nice olive brown shade. The fields are fairly smooth and hard, showing just microgranularity. Some stray hairline scratches on both sides, the obverse rim rough due entirely to the planchet cutter which has left a pronounced lip at about 7:00.

Ex Elmer Sears, May 27, 1920; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 93



- 93 **1787 Cent. R.2b-E.** Very Fine. Rarity-5. 187.0 gns. A second, also **Condition Census** for the variety. Probably the **Ryder Plate Coin** for reverse E but the plate quality is poor and absolute certainty cannot be assured. Both the obverse and reverse are toned a rich even olive brown. The fields are fairly smooth, showing just microgranularity. Several obverse rim dents, the reverse rim essentially undisturbed. A good example for the specialist. Hillyer Ryder annotated his collector's ticket that the piece was "not properly classified," presumably meaning that Elder had got the Crosby number wrong.

Ex Tom Elder's 44th Sale (October 12, 1910, lot 79); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

HIGH GRADE R.3-G 1787 CENT



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 94

- 94 **1787 Cent. R.3-G. Choice Uncirculated.** Low Rarity-3. 140.5 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A lovely example. Both the obverse and reverse are a very pale olive brown shade with an attractive light purple-rose highlight around the lower left portion of the reverse. The surfaces are essentially free from porosity. There are considerable traces of original **mint red** remaining in the protected areas of both sides principally around the letters of the legends. Centers fairly decently struck, just minor weakness on the folds of the Indian's tunic above and below his waist. **CENT** in the center of the reverse fully legible. Light areas of die rust visible on the obverse, scattered in places around the Indian's figure. Well centered on both sides. A thoroughly representative example and a near perfect choice for a high grade type coin. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Virgil Brand, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 95

- 95 **1787 Cent. R.3-G.** About Uncirculated technical grade. Low Rarity-3. 156.7 gns. A second. Dark olive brown in color on both sides with a faint trace of iridescent blue visible in the fields. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard, showing just microgranularity. Obverse rim ragged at the lower right, mirrored on the reverse at the upper right due to a planchet cutter depression there. There are very subtle traces of faded mint color in 'MM' on the obverse.

Ex Ellsworth Collection (Wayte Raymond, April 28, 1923, lot number unrecorded); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany the lot.



Lot No. 96

- 96 **1787 Cent. R.3-G. Choice Extremely Fine.** Low Rarity-3. 150.0 gns. A third. Both the obverse and reverse of this piece are toned in a rich golden brown shade. The fields are microgranular but not disturbingly so. Obverse centers soft as expected but **CENT** fully legible on the reverse.

Ex Harlan Page Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, May 8, 1906, lot 88); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 97



Lot No. 98



- 97 **1787 Cent. R.3-G. Very Fine. Low Rarity-3. 120.9 gns. A fourth.** Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a pale gray-brown shade. The fields are microgranular in appearance and the centers are somewhat soft particularly on the obverse. CENT is mostly legible. Fairly well centered, the obverse just slightly off to the left.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 98 **1787 Cent. R.4-C. Bowed Head. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 143.2 gns. Condition Census** for the variety. Pale gray-brown and gold in color. Obverse and reverse fields microgranular, some shallow flaws in the left obverse field. Centers soft but CENT and most of the vertical shield lines on the reverse fully visible. Some light striking weakness around the obverse rim affecting the tops of 'COM' and 'WE'. Indian's head full and sharp, profile bold, individual hair strands visible without the aid of magnification.

Ex W.B. Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911), lot 40; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 99



Lot No. 100



- 99 **1787 Cent. R.4-C. Bowed Head. Choice Very Fine. Low Rarity-4. 154.7 gns. A second.** This piece is toned in a very deep olive gray and brown. The fields are microgranular in appearance with some areas of roughness particularly on the reverse. Centers soft, usual obverse engraver's error horizontally across above the waist but CENT on the other side fully legible. Somewhat tight on the flan on the reverse but all the letters in the legend are fully present. Typical striking weakness at the tops of 'COM' and 'WE' on the obverse. Some short, new rim scratches at top of third 'S' on the reverse.
- 100 **1787 Cent. R.4-C. Bowed Head. Very Fine. Low Rarity-4. 147.1 gns. A third.** The obverse is a light gray-olive brown while the reverse is a pleasing combination of lighter golden brown. Surfaces microgranular on both sides, centers soft but CENT fully legible. Some stray obverse and reverse rim marks are noted. Usual obverse engraver's error across the Indian's figure above its waist. The die sinker failed to reduce the die at that point and coins struck from obverse 4 show a deep fissure rather than a normally inlet waist line.

Ex Wayte Raymond, October 8, 1920; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

Ex Henry Chapman, October 4, 1911; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket, Boyd's envelope, and an unidentified collector's smaller ticket accompany this lot.

CONDITION CENSUS 1787 R.4-D CENT



Lot No. 101



- 101 **1787 Cent. R.4-D. Bowed Head. About Uncirculated. High Rarity-3. 152.7 gns. Condition Census** for the variety, possibly high therein. A lovely example beautifully toned an olive brown shade. The surfaces on both sides are smooth, hard, with just microgranularity and still showing some light reflectivity. Small obverse rim bruise above 'ON' the only mark requiring specific mention. Fairly well struck in the centers, CENT fully legible. Usual too deep waist line on the obverse. Obverse die lightly breaking above 'W'.

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 27, 1912, lot 2003); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.



Lot No. 102



Lot No. 103



- 102 **1787 Cent. R.4-D. Bowed Head. Choice Extremely Fine**, nearly About Uncirculated. High Rarity-3. 157.9 gns. A second, also **Condition Census** for the variety. A very attractive example evenly toned a rich golden brown shade on both sides. The surfaces are smooth, hard and porosity free save for the upper right on the obverse. Some slight reflectivity remains. No signs of accidental damage or careless mishandling.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 103 **1787 Cent. R.4-D. Bowed Head. Choice Very Fine**. High Rarity-3. 150.4 gns. A third. Nice olive brown with some considerable "wood grain" surface effect visible on each side. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard, those on the reverse a little rougher than on the front. Some light rim ties both sides, small bruises above 'M' and 'HU' on the reverse. Struck from the broken state of the reverse, the die linearly failing at the lower right engaging the base of the last two date numerals.

Ex Tom Elder's 53rd Sale (October 13, 1911, lot 487); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

LOVELY R.6-G 1787 CENT

One of the Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 104



(Enlarged)

- 104 **1787 Cent. R.6-G. Stout Indian. Choice Uncirculated**. Low Rarity-4. 161.7 gns. **One of the finest seen** of a variety whose Condition Census includes an About Uncirculated coin. Both sides are toned a very pale brown which shows some ruddy highlights on the reverse. Obverse surface microgranular, particularly around the center; reverse microgranular, but not disturbingly so. Centers fairly sharp, almost all of the folds in the Indian's tunic are clear and CENT is fully legible. Small rim cut above 'H' on the reverse. Struck from the broken state of the reverse, the die failing from 'T' through the top of the neighboring 'S' to the rim below. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Edward Miller Collection (William Hesslein, April 12, 1916, lot 657); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 105

- 105 **1787 Cent. R.6-G. Stout Indian. Very Fine**. Low Rarity-4. 154.6 gns. A second. Both the obverse and reverse are a deep brown in color. Obverse scratched in the left field, flawed above the first 'M', rim ragged at right; reverse microgranular around the periphery, soft in the center, lightly flawed down from the rim at the upper left and right.

Ex W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911, lot 42); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; described by Ryder on his ticket as "Fine. Pin scratches in obverse field."

GEM R.7-H 1787 CENT

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 106

- 106 **1787 Cent. R.7-H. Stout Indian. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. High Rarity-6.** 150.3 gns. The finest seen by the cataloguer. The obverse is medium brown in color while the reverse is darker with some mottling. There is mint lustre visible about the protected areas of the obverse. Fields microgranular, particularly on the reverse and in the centers. Obverse die damaged in the left and right fields as usual, creating the linear marks visible on the coin. Vertical folds in the Indian's tunic soft below the waist, reverse center very soft, CENT not struck up. **Very scarce:** there are probably only around 15 to 20 of these surviving. Considered to be a contemporary counterfeit of the period. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Virgil Brand, F.C.C. Boyd.

THE RYDER PLATE R.7-H 1787 CENT



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 107

- 107 **1787 Cent. R.7-H. Stout Indian. Very Fine. High Rarity-6.** 153.0 gns. A second example of this **very scarce** variety. The **Ryder Plate Coin**. This piece is toned light golden brown on the obverse, much darker and somewhat mottled brown and gold on the reverse. Obverse surface mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye. The reverse is rougher in appearance. Centers fairly sharp, roughness visible below the Indian's waist on the obverse is mirrored by lighter roughness in the center of the reverse, but CENT is fully legible. Small reverse rim bruise above 'TT'. Struck from the broken state of the obverse, the die damaged in the upper left field, cracked in the lower right. Not quite as sharp as the Vlack plate coin. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Henry Chapman, March 25-26, 1910, lot 822; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot. Ryder's ticket describes this coin as "brown color, second rarest Mass. Cent; it really may be the rarest."

GEM R.7-H 1787 STOUT INDIAN MASSACHUSETTS CENT



Lot No. 106

LOVELY R.1-B 1788 MASSACHUSETTS HALF CENT



Lot No. 109

MAGNIFICENT R.7-M 1788 MASSACHUSETTS HALF CENT



Lot No. 131

1788 HALF CENTS

LOVELY R.1-A 1788 HALF CENT

The Ryder Plate Coin



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 108

- 108 1788 Half Cent. R.1-A. Uncirculated. High Rarity-4. 70.4 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety and probably high therein. Mike Packard's 2004 Condition Census has an About Uncirculated coin at the bottom. **The Ryder Plate Coin** for reverse A. Nice rich and even olive brown color. Obverse surfaces mostly smooth and hard save for the upper left; reverse rough around the periphery. Centers rough as struck but HALF CENT legible. Traces of a planchet cutter lip visible around the base of the reverse, through the tops of 'MA'.

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman, July 7, 1904, lot 358; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket describes this coin as "Uncirculated. Slightly weak on Indian. Olive."

LOVELY R.1-B 1788 HALF CENT



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 109

- 109 1788 Half Cent. R.1-B. Very Choice Uncirculated, red and brown. Rarity-2. 79.6 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. Probably the **Ryder Plate Coin** but the quality of the plate is poor and absolute certainty cannot be assured. The obverse and reverse are both light brown in color. There are ample traces of original mint color in the protected areas, particularly in the Indian's figure and the ground on which he stands. The obverse and reverse surfaces are mostly smooth and hard showing only microgranularity under magnification. Well struck in the centers with all the folds in the Indian's tunic sharp and HALF CENT fully legible. Struck from the broken state of the reverse, the die cracked from the arrow fletches down through the left side of the last numeral in the date. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 27, 1912, lot 2020); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd's ticket and Ryder's envelope accompany this lot.



Lot No. 110



Lot No. 111

- 110 **1788 Half Cent. R.1-B.** About Uncirculated. Rarity-2. 81.0 gns. A second example. Both sides are toned a dark olive brown. The centers are somewhat soft with roughness below the Indian's waist on the obverse but HALF CENT fully legible. Minor microgranularity visible on both sides, particularly the top of the reverse. Struck from the unbroken state of the reverse.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 111 **1788 Half Cent. R.1-B.** About Uncirculated. Rarity-2. 80.9 gns. A third. Light golden brown with some "wood grain" surface effect visible on both sides. Surfaces somewhat rough in places, particularly in the lower right on the obverse and upper right on the reverse. Flan cracked from the rim on the obverse at 5:00 through to the Indian's left leg. Struck from the broken state of the reverse.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 112



Lot No. 113

- 112 **1788 Half Cent. R.1-B.** Choice Extremely Fine. Rarity-2. 83.8 gns. A fourth. Nice pale olive brown on both sides with "wood grain" surface effect visible on the obverse. Fields mostly smooth and hard, those on the front showing some light granularity. Struck from the unbroken state of the reverse.

Ex Lyman Low's 146th Sale (January 17, 1910, lot 78); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 113 **1788 Half Cent. R.1-B.** Extremely Fine. Rarity-2. 83.0 gns. A fifth. Both sides are light olive brown in color. The surfaces are lightly granular particularly around the peripheries. Struck from the unbroken state of the reverse.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

1788 CENTS

CONDITION CENSUS 1788 R.1-D CENT



Lot No. 114

- 114 **1788 Cent. R.1-D. Uncirculated.** Low Rarity-3. 147.6 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. A lovely example, both sides toned in a very pleasing light golden olive shade. The fields in the centers are mostly smooth and hard, the peripheries show some granularity particularly at the top of the obverse. Retained obverse lamination at the rim above 'LT', small flaw diagonally opposite. Very sharply struck in the centers, full horizontal tunic lines sharp on the obverse and CENT and vertical shield lines bold on the reverse.

Ex Tom Elder's 44th Sale (October 12, 1910, lot 485); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 115

- 115 **1788 Cent. R.1-D.** Choice About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 156.5 gns. A second example. This piece is light golden brown in color on both sides. The fields are lightly granular, particularly on the obverse. The centers are sharp, with CENT bold.

Ex T. James Clarke, Dr. French, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 116

Lot No. 117

- 116 **1788 Cent. R.1-D.** About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 156.5 gns. A third. Nice pale green and olive on the obverse, lighter brown and gold on the reverse. Surfaces just microgranular around the peripheries, centers fairly smooth and sharp. Full vertical folds in the Indian's tunic visible on the obverse, CENT and vertical shield lines clear on the reverse. Faint vertical striations on the reverse from the rim down through 'CH', the first running into the center of the shield.

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman, December 16, 1904, lot number unrecorded; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 117 **1788 Cent. R.1-D.** About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 145.4 gns. A fourth. Deep olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces mostly smooth, even and hard, with just light granularity around the rims on the side. Struck on a clipped flan, semicircular clip visible on the obverse at about 8:00. Light striations on the reverse from the rim above 'ET', small dings above.

Ex Tom Elder's 47th Sale (January 13, 1910, lot 522); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 118

Lot No. 119

- 118 **1788 Cent. R.2-B.** About Uncirculated. Rarity-4. 137.3 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. Rich golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse surface laminated linearly across in several places, reverse rough in appearance but this is due mostly to the advanced state of the die in the right field. Fairly sharp in the centers, the tunic folds above the waist on the obverse are soft but those below are sharp and CENT and the vertical shield lines below it are fully legible.

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 27, 1912, lot 2014); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 119 **1788 Cent. R.2-B.** Nearly Extremely Fine technical grade. Rarity-4. 155.9 gns. A second. Dark olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces fairly rough in places, reverse flawed down in the lower right field, scratched there. Struck from about the same reverse die state as the piece in the preceding lot.

Ex Lyman Low's 146th Sale (January 17, 1910, lot 78); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 120



Lot No. 121

- 120 **1788 Cent. R.3-A. About Uncirculated.** Low Rarity-4. 165.9 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. The obverse is light golden brown while the reverse is a deeper olive green in color. There is considerable "wood grain" surface effect visible on both sides. The obverse surface is microgranular while the reverse is rougher at the top and shows a light lamination paralleling the rim at the bottom right. Good central sharpness, CENT bold.

Ex Elmer S. Sears Collection (B. Max Mehl, December 18, 1918, lot 225); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 121 **1788 Cent. R.3-A. About Uncirculated.** Low Rarity-4. 161.4 gns. A second example, also **Condition Census** for the variety. Deep olive brown on both sides. Obverse center fairly smooth and hard, periphery a little disturbed by some roughness particularly at the lower left where there is a flaw engaging the first 'M'. Reverse considerably rougher principally around the peripheries but also diagonally down through the center. Sharp and pronounced rim flaw at left above 'ASS', probably a planchet cutter error. Very good central sharpness, bolder there than usually seen on the variety.

Ex Matthew Adams Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1907, lot 125); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder described this coin on his ticket as "Slight defect in planchet. Uncirculated."

LOVELY R.3-E 1788 CENT

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 122



(Enlarged)

- 122 **1788 Cent. R.3-E. Choice Uncirculated.** Rarity-4. 159.9 gns. **The finest seen** of a variety previously unreported in Uncirculated condition. Both sides are toned a rich deep golden brown color. The fields are bright, smooth, hard and show only microgranularity in places. The centers are quite sharp, even the vertical folds in the Indian's tunic are clear and CENT is bold. There are a couple of minor flaws at the rim of the shield above 'CE'. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 123

- 123 **1788 Cent. R.3-E. Extremely Fine** for sharpness. Rarity-4. 156.8 gns. A second, also **Condition Census** for its sharpness grade. Somewhat mottled light and darker brown with traces of old corrosion on the reverse. Surfaces rough particularly around the peripheries.

Ex W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, November 3, 1911, lot 46); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.



Lot No. 124



Lot No. 125



- 124 **1788 Cent. R.3-E.** Fine. Rarity-4. 142.1 gns. A third. Light olive brown in color on both sides. A dramatic error example and **quite rare** in this series. Obverse struck off center to the lower right by about 10%, portions of the legend and ground line on which the Indian stands off the flan. Reverse off center to the top, 'ACHUSET' off the flan but the date bold.

Ex Tom Elder's 49th Sale (March 17, 1911, lot 1047); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket and Boyd's envelope accompany this lot.

- 125 **1788 Cent. R.4-G. Extremely Fine.** High Rarity-4. 148.5 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. Deep olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular, rims somewhat rough in places. Reverse slightly off center to the upper left.

Ex Tom Elder, October 17, 1908, lot 46; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

MINT STATE 1788 R.6-N CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 126



(Enlarged)

- 126 **1788 Cent. R.6-N. Uncirculated.** Low Rarity-3. 147.1 gns. **Condition Census** for the variety. Light golden brown color on both sides. The surfaces in the center smooth and hard, granular around the peripheries. Flan cracked on the obverse from rim at 7:00 into the bow, mirrored on the reverse between 'CH'. Centers a bit rough, particularly on the reverse, CENT nevertheless legible. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Henry Chapman, February 16, 1919; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; accompanied by an unknown collector's ticket, annotated "Crosby 6-N. Uncirculated. Light olive."



Lot No. 127



Lot No. 128



- 127 **1788 Cent. R.6-N.** Choice Extremely Fine, nearly About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 168.2 gns. Another. Probably the **Ryder Obverse Plate Coin**, the small rim bruise at 5:00 on the coin seems to be in the plate, too. Attractive, dramatic olive brown in color. Surfaces microgranular with just a few light traces of roughness, principally around the peripheries. Shallow rim dent on the obverse to the right of 'H', an even tinier one on the reverse to the left of the date. A very nice example, well suited for a type collection.

Ex James S. Bryant Collection (Lyman Low, December 12, 1906, lot 50); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 128 **1788 Cent. R.6-N.** Choice Extremely Fine, nearly About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-3. 157.3 gns. A third. Light olive in color. Surfaces microgranular, rough in the centers, flawed below the Indian's right arm and from the rim on the obverse at 8:00 into 'CO' below.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 129



Lot No. 130



- 129 **1788 Cent. R.6-N.** Choice Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-3. 161.1 gns. A fourth. Olive brown with purple highlights in the center of the reverse. Obverse microgranular around the periphery, linearly flawed from rim above 'T' into center; reverse similarly flawed diagonally across through the lower center. Most obverse design details bold, CENT fully legible on the reverse.

Ex Tom Elder, November 6, 1915, lot 666; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 130 **1788 Cent. R.6-N.** Very Fine. Low Rarity-3. 146.7 gns. A fifth. Mottled olive brown on both sides. Fields just microgranular, centers somewhat soft, Obverse flawed along the rim at the top, shallow reverse rim dent at the lower left.

Ex Henry Chapman, January 16, 1915, lot 48; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

MAGNIFICENT R.7-M 1788 CENT

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 131



(Enlarged)

- 131 **1788 Cent. R.7-M. Choice Uncirculated.** High Rarity-4. 153.3 gns. **The finest seen** of a variety whose 2004 Condition Census includes an Extremely Fine coin. Lovely rich olive brown in color on both sides with some traces of faded mint red in the center of the reverse. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye, just betraying light microgranularity under magnification and some faint hairlines. Well struck in the centers, the vertical fold lines in the Indian's tunic visible below his waist and CENT fully legible on the reverse. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Henry C. Miller Collection (Tom Elder, May 28, 1920, lot 1560); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 132

- 132 **1788 Cent. R.7-M. Uncirculated.** High Rarity-4. 160.4 gns. A second. **Condition Census** and probably high therein despite the obverse strike softness. Rich olive brown on both sides. Obverse somewhat dull and a little soft in the center; reverse brighter and sharper. Small rim nick above 'S' on the back.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 133



Lot No. 134



- 133 **1788 Cent. R.7-M.** Extremely Fine for sharpness. High Rarity-4. 150.6 gns. A third. Gray and red, once cleaned. Centers somewhat soft, peripheries rough.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 134 **1788 Cent. R.8-C.** Choice Extremely Fine. Rarity-3. 159.8 gns. Dark olive brown in color. Surfaces lightly granular particularly around the peripheries. Lightly flawed on the obverse rim above 'AL'. Fairly sharp in the center, CENT bold. Shallow rim dent on the reverse above 'M'. Old scratches at 'HUSSET' on reverse.

Ex Henry Chopmon, date unrecorded; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; accompanied by an unknown collector's ticket annotated "Crosby No. 8-C. Extremely Fine. Steel color."

OUTSTANDING R.9-M 1788 CENT

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 135



(Enlarged)

- 135 **1788 Cent. R.9-M. Uncirculated.** Rarity-6. 166.0 gns. **The finest seen** of a variety previously unreported in Uncirculated condition. Both sides are toned a rich deep golden brown. Obverse surface remarkably striated diagonally down from the upper right to lower left, disturbing the sharpness in the center; reverse much clearer and sharper save for a linear flaw at the upper left and artifacts of obverse rim damage at the lower left. Minor porosity around the rim in other places on this side but not disturbingly so. Quite sharp in the centers nonetheless, CENT bold and the vertical folds in the Indian's tunic sharp. An interesting coin from a technical point of view, showing the sorts of problems the minters encountered when rolling planchet stock that had not been adequately swept down after annealing, resulting in some light slag inclusions on one side. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

ATTRACTIVE R.10-L 1788 CENT



Lot No. 136



- 136 **1788 Cent. R.10-L. Choice About Uncirculated.** High Rarity-2. 152.7 gns. Nice olive green and brown. Obverse surface mostly smooth and hard; reverse striated diagonally down from the upper left to lower right. Minor porosity around the rims. Centers typical, the reverse sharper than the obverse with full CENT legible.

Ex Woyte Roymond's first public auction sale (December 8, 1910, lot 8); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 137



Lot No. 138



- 137 **1788 Cent. R.10-L. Choice About Uncirculated.** High Rarity-2. 169.3 gns. Another. Nice, golden brown obverse, olive brown reverse. Traces of very faded mint color can be seen in some of the protected areas on the obverse. Obverse surface mostly smooth and hard, lightly porous around the rim, small old nick in the lower left field; remnants of a planchet cutter lip visible above 'SETTS'.

Ex Tom Elder's 60th Sale (March 29, 1912, lot 798); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 138 **1788 Cent. R.10-L. About Uncirculated.** High Rarity-2. 151.1 gns. A third. Nice even olive brown on both sides. Small toning mark on the obverse below 'EA', old shallow scratches in the upper right reverse field.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 139



Lot No. 140



- 139 **1788 Cent. R.10-L. Choice Extremely Fine, nearly About Uncirculated.** High Rarity-2. 164.0 gns. A fourth. Light golden brown with some iridescent green and pale gold overtones on both sides. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye. Obverse rim dented above 'LT'; reverse nicked above second 'T'. Fairly sharp in the centers, CENT bold.

Ex Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, June 4, 1909, lot 59); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 140 **1788 Cent. R.10-L. Extremely Fine.** High Rarity-2. 146.7 gns. A fifth. Light olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard to the naked eye, lightly porous around the peripheries. Fairly well struck in the centers, CENT bold. Obverse heavily scratched.

Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 115); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket annotated "9/M Chapman error."

CONDITION CENSUS 1788 R.11-C CENT



Lot No. 141



- 141 **1788 Cent. R.11-C. Slim Indian. About Uncirculated.** Rarity-5. 156.3 gns. **Condition Census.** Nice even olive brown. Surfaces fairly smooth in the center, microgranular around the peripheries. Rims a trifle ragged, as struck.

Ex Tom Elder's 35th sale (November 30, 1909, lot 64).

CONDITION CENSUS R.11-E 1788 CENT



Lot No. 142

- 142 1788 Cent. R.11-E. Slim Indian. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 153.5 gns. **Condition Census.** Obverse light olive brown, reverse a more mottled shade with areas of light corrosion visible in places. Fields uniformly microgranular but not disturbingly so. Centers fairly sharp, CENT and the eagle's neck feathers bold.

Ex Henry Chapman, February 16, 1909; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

R.11-F SLIM INDIAN 1788 CENT



Lot No. 143

- 143 1788 Cent. R.11-F. Slim Indian. Fine to Very Fine. Low Rarity-5. 152.6 gns. Olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse scratched in the lower right field, the reverse quite porous around the peripheries, the rim ragged at the bottom.

Ex Matthew Adams Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1907, lot 131); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

HIGH GRADE R.12-I 1788 CENT

The Ryder Plate Coin



Lot No. 144

- 144 1788 Cent. R.12-I. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 152.6 gns. **Condition Census** and possibly high therein, this variety is presently unknown in Uncirculated condition. The **Ryder Plate Coin.** Dark gray-black in color on both sides. Surfaces uniformly microgranular, particularly on the reverse. The obverse rim ragged at the top, the reverse lightly dented at the lower right. Centers fairly sharp, CENT bold.

Ex John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, April 27, 1904, lot 212); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

THE FINEST SEEN R.12-K 1788 CENT



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 145

- 145 1788 Cent. R.12-K. About Uncirculated. Low Rarity-6. 153.5 gns. **The finest seen** of a variety that is unknown in Uncirculated condition. Mike Packard's Condition Census lists an Extremely Fine as the current finest known to him. A very attractive example toned in pale golden brown on both sides. The surfaces are just microgranular with some light porosity around the reverse periphery. Trace of planchet cutter lip on the reverse above 'USETTS' accounting for the roughness there. Fairly well struck in the centers, CENT bold. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 27, 1912, lot 2019); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

SECOND SCARCE R.12-K 1788 CENT

High Condition Census



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 146

- 146 1788 Cent. R.12-K. Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-6. 171.0 gns. A second example, **High Condition Census**, an extremely high grade for one of these despite the surfaces. Technically, tied for grade with the finest known to Packard in 2004. Dark olive brown. Obverse and reverse surfaces quite rough, those on the back particularly so. Centers fairly sharp, CENT bold.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

SUPERB UNCIRCULATED R.12-M 1788 CENT

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 147

- 147 1788 Cent. R.12-M. Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 150.6 gns. **The finest seen** of a variety described as unknown in Uncirculated condition. Nice light golden brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular in places, particularly around the rims. Centers very sharp, all of the vertical folds in the Indian's tunic visible, CENT fairly bold, neck feathers sharp. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 120); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; described by Hillyer Ryder on the ticket accompanying the lot "Uncirculated. Superb."

ANOTHER SUPERIOR R.12-M 1788 CENT

The Second Finest Seen



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 148

- 148 1788 Cent. R.12-M. Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 142.8 gns. A second example and **the second finest seen** of a variety previously unknown in Uncirculated condition. Rich brown and gold in color. Obverse and reverse surfaces microgranular in the centers. Obverse cracked from rim down through 'E' to arrow butt, flawed above 'TH'; reverse rim ragged above 'ET', flawed into the lowest arrow point. Centers fairly soft, CENT a little faint but still fully legible. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Judson P. Brenner Collection (U.S. Coin Company (Wayte Raymond), June 28, 1916, lot 204); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; graded "Uncirculated" by Ryder.

LOVELY R.12-M 1788 CENT

One of the Finest Known



Lot No. 149

- 149 1788 Cent. R.12-M. Choice About Uncirculated, a hair's breadth away from fully Uncirculated. Low Rarity-4. 144.9 gns. A third. Certainly **one of the finest known**. Even olive brown in color on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces linearly striated horizontally across, particularly on the former; reverse rim rough at the left. Centers fairly sharp, CENT bold.

Ex Lyman Low's 211th Sale (December 1, 1923, lot 96); Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 150

Lot No. 151

- 150 1788 Cent. R.12-M. Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-4. 149.2 gns. A fourth. Even deep olive brown and gray in color. Surfaces just microgranular, not disturbingly so. Fairly well struck in the centers. A good example of the variety.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 151 1788 Cent. R.12-M. Very Fine. Low Rarity-4. 153.2 gns. A fifth. Olive brown in color on both sides with some unusual swirly dark marks on the obverse. Surfaces microgranular everywhere, reverse rim dented in several places.

Ex Henry Chapman, October 4, 1911; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

OUTSTANDING R.13-N 1788 CENT

The Finest Seen

The Ryder Plate Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 152

(Enlarged)

- 152 1788 Cent. R.13-N. Choice Uncirculated. High Rarity-4. 158.8 gns. **The Ryder Plate Coin. The finest seen** of a variety that includes an Extremely Fine at the end of its Condition Census. This variety was unknown in Uncirculated condition in the 1990 Census. This is a lovely example evenly toned a light olive brown shade. The surfaces on both sides are just microgranular and not disturbingly so. The rims are mostly smooth and hard, small depressions at the upper left on the obverse and lower left on the reverse noted. Nice and sharp in the centers, most folds in the Indian's tunic clear and CENT bold. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Tom Elder, December 11, 1914, lot 293; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

A PAIR OF R.13-N 1788 CENTS



Lot No. 153

- 153 **1788 Cent. R.13-N.** Choice Very Fine, nearly Extremely Fine. High Rarity-4. 143.9 gns. Another. Light golden brown obverse, gray brown reverse. Surfaces fairly evenly porous, obverse rim flawed below ground. Some obverse and reverse rim dents are noted.

Ex U.S. Coin Company (Wayte Raymond), April 29, 1913, lot 244; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 154

- 154 **1788 Cent. R.13-N.** Very Fine. High Rarity-4. 156.6 gns. A third. Brown fields, lighter golden high points. Surfaces on both sides uniformly porous. Obverse nicked at the top in two places. Given Ryder's annotated ticket, could this have been the discovery coin for R.13-N?

Ex Charles Steigerwalt, June 30, 1908, lot 13; Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket annotated "1N CENT. Obv. not in Crosby. Rev. N. Very Good."

EXTREMELY RARE STOUT INDIAN 1788 CENT

The Ryder Plate Coin

One of the Finest R.14-J Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 155



(Enlarged)



- 155 **1788 Cent. R.14-J. Stout Indian.** Choice Very Fine. High Rarity-7. 156.8 gns. **One of the finest known.** The obverse and reverse are both light brown in color. The fields are porous in places but not really disturbingly so. Obverse flawed from rim down through the front of 'C', on the opposite side lightly laminated from rim down through 'T' to arrow shaft, rim at the top shows traces of light laminations and linear marks. Reverse with a couple of minor rim ties, none really important. Fairly decent central sharpness, most of the horizontal folds in the tunic can be seen and CENT is almost entirely legible. Full date, first numeral soft at the bottom but legible.

Extremely rare: rated by Packard R-8 in 1997 with only two known and one other reported, R-8- in 2004. **The Ryder Plate Coin.** The cataloguer can now list six specimens: Unc. ex Picker-Vlack, reported by Bill Anton; **this coin**; one reported from Rhode Island as also grading Very Fine; **next lot**; the Greco Plate-ANS coin; and a rough piece graded by the cataloguer "Overall Fine" and sold for \$4,180 in our September, 1993 sale (lot 1116). A contemporary counterfeit of the period. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Henry C. Miller, Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd; Ryder's ticket annotated "Exchanged with Henry C. Miller Dec. 20 1918."

SECOND EXTREMELY RARE R.14-J 1788 CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 156



(Enlarged)

- 156 **1788 Cent. R.14-J. Stout Indian. Near Fine. High Rarity-7.** 148.9 gns. A second. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only six specimens as noted above. Both sides of this one are toned a deep olive brown. The surfaces are uniformly porous and granular due principally to poor surface preparation when the strip was annealed. Fairly soft in the centers and around the peripheries, portions of the reverse legend illegible, date partially visible, bases of each numeral quite soft due to the beveling of the edge. Obverse rim dented at the lower left. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



Lot No. 157



Lot No. 158



- 157 **1788 Cent. R.15-M. Extremely Fine for technical grade. Low Rarity-5.** 141.1 gns. Nice somewhat glossy olive brown in color. Surfaces fairly porous particularly in the center of the obverse and the left side of the reverse. Struck through a remarkable flaw on the left side of the obverse, the rim dropping off like a shelf with an expanse of unstruck metal to its left. Centers sharp, nonetheless, CENT bold.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.

- 158 **1788 Cent. R.15-M. Choice Very Fine, near Extremely Fine. Low Rarity-5.** 145.4 gns. Another. Light golden brown. Obverse and reverse surfaces quite porous particularly in the centers. Shallow obverse rim dent above 'C'.

Ex Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd.



COLUMBIA AND LADY WASHINGTON MEDALS, JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL



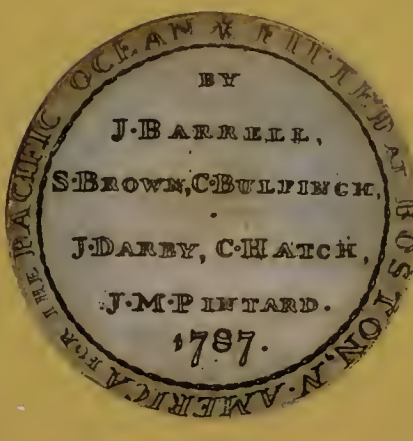
Lot No. 159



Lot No. 160



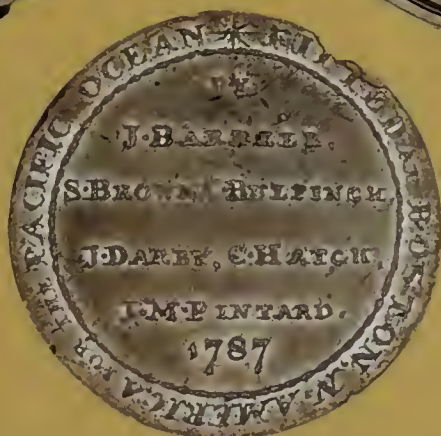
Lot No. 161



Lot No. 162



Lot No. 163



THE JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION OF AMERICAN MEDALS

This is the first of an extensive series of sales of medals from the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. These auctions, we are sure, will prove to be the most important of all that have ever crossed the auction block, eclipsing the Bushnell, W.W.C. Wilson, Garrett, Dreyfuss, and every other noted auction of medals that comes immediately to mind.

This first sale features Mr. Ford's Mint medals in the series defined by Robert Julian as Naval, Personal, Commemorative, Mint & Treasury, and Life Saving. Included are medals not struck at the Mint but ones that properly belong in one of these series, such as the 1787 Columbia and Washington medals that can be classed as naval and the rescue medals for the wreck of the *San Francisco* that are as much life saving medals as any.

There are too many highlights to list here individually. In fact, the entire offering is composed of highlights, such as the Columbia and Washington medals already mentioned, the gold Carroll of Carrollton, the Rush medals in silver, and the remarkable series of silver Naval medals. There are great rarities to be had, and ones to be remembered long after the auction is finished.

John Ford is a great believer in medallic research and there is much to be learned from the medals he collected. He would be the first to agree, however, that there is yet more to be learned than this humble cataloguer has managed to include in the pages to follow. The entire question of the sequence of dies in the Diplomatic Medal series cries out for elucidation. This, perhaps the single most important of all our national medals, is little appreciated and less understood. Its literature is unclear and its exegesis obscure. The descriptions of the cliches and trials to follow are a first but imperfect step towards their rehabilitation. Much more work needs to be done on these and perhaps a monograph on the medal would not be too much to ask of its subject.

There will be many subsequent sales of Mr. Ford's medals, not least among them specialized offerings of his early American historical medals (Betts) and his Indian Peace Medals. Both will, like the present catalogue and all those that have already been produced, become references to be consulted for years to come. Other future sales of Mr. Ford's medals will include the balance of his Mint medals as described by Julian, his military medals, and his medals of western American interest.

After merchants tokens, medals are Mr. Ford's chief interest in numismatics. The contents of this, and the other sales to follow, proclaim how strong his love for these demanding series really is.

THE COLUMBIA AND LADY WASHINGTON MEDALS

The First American Medals Struck After Independence

For The First American Circumnavigation of the Globe

In 1787 Joseph Barrell, a Boston merchant, entered into a partnership with five other businessmen to outfit a voyage of exploration and trade to the Far East. John Derby, a Salem shipmaster, Charles Bullfinch, Jr., an architect, Captain Crowell Hatch, master of Cambridge, Samuel Brown of Boston, and John Marden Pintard of the New York firm Louis Pintard & Company capitalized the venture with \$50,000 divided into 14 shares. Their mutual goal was to sail to the Pacific coast, buy sea otter skins there, sail them to Canton and sell them, and bring back to Boston a cargo of tea, chinaware, and silk bought with the proceeds.

The venture underwrote two voyages. The first, which lasted from 1787 until 1790, resulted in much adventure and the eventual first American circumnavigation of the globe. The second, more profitable than the other, lasted from 1790 until 1793 and resulted in the discovery of the mouth of the river the voyagers named the Columbia and the basis for the United States claim to the Oregon territory.

Two vessels were purchased for the venture. The *Columbia Rediviva* was a ship built in 1773 in Marshfield, Massachusetts. She mounted 12 guns and had a burthen of 212 tons with a crew of 50. Captain of the *Columbia* was John Kendrick of Wareham, Massachusetts. During the Revolution, Captain Kendrick had held letters of marque from



The Columbia and Lady Washington at harbor.

Massachusetts. He had commanded the privateer brigantine *Fanny* in 1777, captured two British sugar ships, and sold them in Nantes for 400,000 livres. In December, 1778 he had commanded the 16 gun brigantine privateer *Count d'Estaing*. Two years later, he was in command of the 16 gun brigantine *Marianne*, possibly under letters of marque issued by Rhode Island. He was an experienced naval officer.

The second vessel purchased for the venture was the *Lady Washington*. She was a sloop of 90 tons commanded by Captain Robert Gray of Tiverton, Rhode Island. Gray was said to have been an officer in the Continental Navy and also to have served aboard a privateer during the war, but there is no evidence for this. He was selected as captain of the *Lady Washington* because he was known to two of the investors (he had earlier commanded a vessel owned by Crowell Hatch and Samuel Brown). The *Lady Washington* served as a tender for the *Columbia*.

The two vessels sailed on September 30, 1787 from Boston. After rounding Cape Horn in April, 1788 the two vessels separated. The *Lady Washington* reached Oregon first and spent the spring and summer of 1788 along the coast of Oregon up to Vancouver Island, exploring and trading with the indigenes. The *Columbia* arrived later. The crews spent the winter of 1788-89 aboard ship in Nootka Sound. In the spring of 1789 Captain Gray sailed north to Alaska and on his return to Nootka in July was given command of the *Columbia*, all the furs so far accumulated, and told to sail alone to Canton. Captain Kendrick transferred to the *Lady Washington*, sailed to Canton, failed to get good prices for his cargo, sold his ship to himself and never returned to Boston. His behavior is one of the great mysteries of the sea. Captain Gray in the *Columbia* stopped at Honolulu for provisions and water, reached China, sold his cargo of skins at a disadvantage because of the huge business taxes levied by the Chinese, and left China in February 1790. On his return to Boston in August he was given a grand parade through the streets as master of the first American vessel to sail around the world.

In 1790, Joseph Barrell fitted out a second expedition, placing Captain Gray in command. By April, 1791 Gray was anchored once again in Nootka Sound. He and his crew ruined previously cautious relations with the indigenes by their overbearing racist attitude, the public flogging for desertion of an Hawaiian boy they had pressed aboard in Honolulu on their first voyage in 1789, and a murderous attack on a village suspected of designs on the Americans. In the course of all this, Gray discovered the mouth of Columbia River in May, 1792 and spent the summer of 1792 trading along the coast. At the beginning of winter Gray stopped back at Nootka Sound and in October set sail for China. After stopping once again in Hawaii, Gray reached Canton in December, sold his furs at a much better rate than the first time, and in February 1793 left China, reaching Boston in June, 1793.

The two voyages of the *Columbia* and *Lady Washington* would be worthy of notice if for no other reason than their bare narrative. Numismatists are drawn to their history more particularly because the two vessels carried with them specimens of the first medal struck in America after Independence in 1783. Made to be "...distributed amongst the Natives on the North West Coast of America, and to commemorate the first American Adventure on the Pacific Ocean" (letter of Joseph Barrell to John Adams, November 24, 1787), the idea for such a medal was clearly suggested by the one struck earlier for the Royal Society in commemoration of Captain James Cook's voyages of discovery.

The designer of the *Columbia* and *Washington* Medal is unknown. He may have been Joseph Callender, an apprentice of Revere and die engraver to the Massachusetts state mint. At least 300 medals were struck but how many each in silver, copper and pewter is unknown. Anne Bentley of the Massachusetts Historical Society feels the best evidence suggests that only pewter pieces were shipped aboard for distribution on the voyage.

Joseph Barrell had trouble procuring the dies for the medals. The first pewter medals struck were loaded aboard the *Columbia* before she sailed on September 30, 1787. The reverse die seems to have failed very soon afterwards and the one cut to replace it was ruined by an accident around October 10-11. On November 7, 1787 Barrell wrote that he almost despaired of ever striking more medals since the press had now broken and the pressmen were afraid of trying the third reverse on the repaired machine. The danger seems to have passed, however, for on November 24, 1787 Barrell presented medals to Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The edges of the medals were rough and needed filing, however. Two years later, Paul Revere repaired the edges of 10 copper medals for Barrell.

Most of the 300 medals were probably struck in pewter. We know at least 10 were made in copper and a contemporary account states about a dozen were struck in silver, one being sent to George Washington. A letter published in the Philadelphia *Independent Gazetteer* dated October 9, 1787 mentions silver and copper medals were being struck to be carried with Captain Kendrick for distribution to native peoples met along the way to the Pacific. The letter writer describes the types completely and so must have either seen a medal or its prototype. The only other reference of the period to silver medals is Barrell's May, 1789 order to Revere for blanks for six silver medals.

The fact that medals were distributed during the first voyage is attested to by contemporaries. In 1789 a Dominican missionary friar in California wrote in his diary "...the said English American, named John Kendrig, had coined money in his name, and I had four pieces. On one side was a sea with two vessels, with the name of Washington, and on the other some letters that expressed the expedition he was going on to our continent." In Hawaii, Englishman John H. Cox saw the medals in 1789, noting "...the medals, which are of pewter, and nearly the size of a crown piece, are very neatly executed."

The *Lady Washington* also carried Massachusetts copper coins, which were loaded aboard a few weeks before the issue was released for general circulation. The October 9, 1787 *Independent Gazetteer* letter mentioned above also states that copper Cents and Half Cents were to be carried aboard the vessels and describes the types on the coins. In the Columbia papers housed in the Oregon Historical Society the ships' manifest of September 28, 1787 lists "pd on-board the Sloop [*Lady Washington*] 300 Medals 500 Cents & 500 half Cents // onboard the Ship [*Columbia*] medles Cents & half Cents." After the vessels had departed, Joseph Barrell wrote to John Adams on November 24, 1787 saying "...we have also suffered no Coin but the Cents and half Cents of this State, and these Medals to go in the Vessells, none of which are to be parted with untill they have doubled Cape Horn...this was done that it might be known that American Adventurers had been there." That some of the coppers were actually distributed is suggested by explorer Alexander MacKenzie's 1793 report of a Massachusetts Half Cent in the possession of an Indian.

The best single source for the history of the venture is *Voyages of the Columbia to the Northwest Coast, 1787-1790 & 1790-1793*. Originally published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1941, this includes log books, narratives, and other contemporary documents edited by Frederic W. Holoway. The volumes were usefully reprinted in 1990 for the bicentennial of the first voyage jointly by the MHS and the Oregon Historical Society Press. The best source for the history of the medals is Anne Bentley's "The Columbia-Washington Medal" in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* 101 (1989, published in 1990).

There is just one obverse die known on the Columbia & Washington medals but two reverses (a third was cut but apparently failed immediately leaving no witness behind). The first reverse, which struck the pewter medals loaded aboard for the first voyage in 1787, shows a small star shaped object at the start of the circumferential legend. No copper or silver medals are known struck from this reverse. The second, which struck the copper and silver medals and a single known specimen in pewter, shows a larger star shaped ornament at the beginning of the peripheral reverse legend.

There appear to have been two devices used to cut the planchets out of the strip from which they were formed. The edges of the silver and unique second reverse pewter medals in the lots to follow resemble the right side of a trapezoid in cross section, with the obverse on the shorter top surface, the reverse on the longer side. By contrast, the edges of the copper and first reverse pewter specimens are rounded in cross section. The significance of these observations, if any, is unknown.

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SILVER 1787 COLUMBIA & WASHINGTON MEDAL

One of Just Six Known



Lot No. 159

- 159 **1787 Columbia & Washington Medal. Silver.** Strong Fine to Very Fine. 480.3 gns. 42.8 mm (vertical) x 42.5 mm (horizontal). 2.2 - 2.3 mm. thick. **Second reverse.** No scoring lines on edge. Both sides are a nice, deep silver gray in color. On the obverse, the *Lady Washington* and the *Columbia* are both clear and bold, most of their sails show some detail, and portions of the rigging show on the former. There is considerable detail in the waves below. On the reverse, C.BUL are soft in the center but most other letters there are clear and all of the peripheral ones are bold. A couple of very minor rim nicks, one obverse dent at about 6:30. No obvious die breaks on either side. No signs of reverse die damage.

Exceptionally rare: the cataloguer knows of only six of these, including 1) Massachusetts Historical Society, 449.4 gns., a lustrous Choice About Uncirculated ex W.S. Appleton in 1905; 2) Richard August, 413.7 gns., Choice About Uncirculated, ex Dr. Paul Patterson; 3) Oregon Historical Society, 435.0 gns., ex Captain Robert Gray; 4) Winterthur Museum, Very Fine to Extremely Fine, ex Alexander O. Victor Estate; 5) this specimen; 6) Fine, ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, November 16, 1925, lot 818). (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Edward Eberstadt & Sons Americana Catalogue 157, lot 7, on January 19, 1962.

Please see lot 362 for a Continental Loan Office Bill of Exchange dated 1780 and payable to Joseph Barrell, leading partner of the businessmen who outfitted this voyage of trade and exploration.

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SILVER 1787 COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON MEDAL

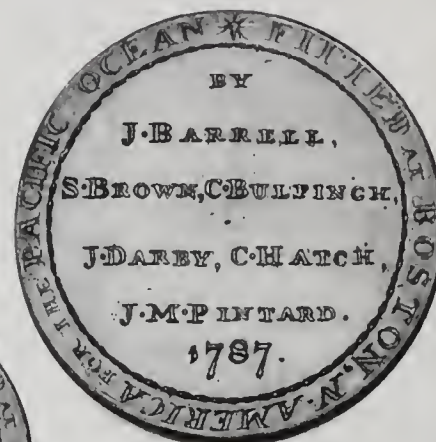
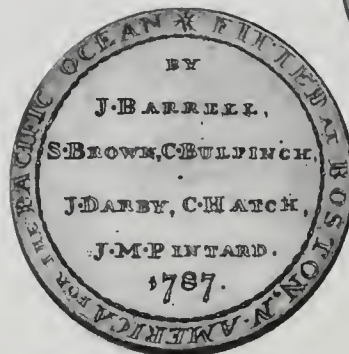


Lot No. 159



EXTREMELY RARE COPPER 1787 COLUMBIA & WASHINGTON MEDAL

The Finest of Five Known



Lot No. 160

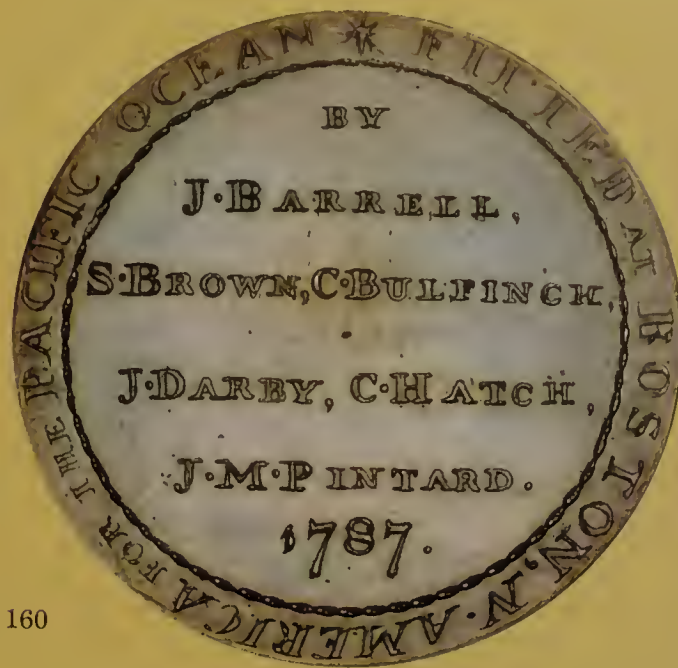
- 160 1787 Columbia & Washington Medal. Copper. Uncirculated, red and brown. Prooflike. 421.4 gns. 40.3 mm (vertical) x 40.4 mm (horizontal). 2.4 - 2.6 mm. thick. **Second reverse.** No scoring lines on edge. A marvelous specimen, quite probably the finest known in this metal. The obverse and reverse are both light brown with some areas on the front darker and interesting olive mottling visible on the back. There are considerable traces of original **mint red** around both vessels on the obverse and portions of the legend on that side. The vessels are sharp and bold, all the sails show detail, the rigging is clear, and the pennants flying from the tops of the masts of both are bold. The fields are smooth, somewhat satiny and show their original light reflectivity. Centers sharp, all letters in the legends on both sides are clear and fully legible. No rim nicks or marks requiring mention, some light scuffs and a few very faint pin scratches at the lower left on the reverse. The United States flag flying from the stern of the *Lady Washington* is quite sharp. No obvious die breaks on either side. No signs of reverse die damage.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer knows of only five of these, including 1) Massachusetts Historical Society, 407.4 gns., polished About Uncirculated ex Joseph Barrell in 1791; 2) 431.3 gns., Fine to Very Fine ex Hall, Brand, Boyd, Ford, Bowers (1990), RCR 95 (September/October, 1993, p.53) at \$3,995 as Very Fine-30; 3) this specimen; 4) Very Fine, Dave Bowers ex J.W. Adams, Garrett:1960, Woodward's 69th Sale; 5) found in the attic of Gore Hall, Harvard (*AJN* July 1897). The two in the Tillamook County (Oregon) Historical Society weigh 501.0 gns. and 589.0 gns. and have specific gravity readings of 9.29 and 7.35, respectively. These parameters are anomalous and these specimens should be examined for authenticity. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Joseph Lepczyk's sale of December 9, 1980, lot 829 (*LaRiviere* the underbidder); earlier, ex Howard Kurth, Barney Bluestone's sale of September 20, 1946, lot 764 as *Unc.*



EXTREMELY RARE COPPER 1787 COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON MEDAL



Lot No. 160

EXTREMELY RARE PEWTER 1787 COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON MEDAL



Lot No. 161

EXTREMELY RARE PEWTER 1787 COLUMBIA & WASHINGTON MEDAL

A Gem First Reverse Specimen



Lot No. 161

- 161 **1787 Columbia & Washington Medal. Pewter. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** 436.2 gns. 41.0 mm (vertical) x 40.8 mm (horizontal). 3.0 - 3.4 mm. thick. **First reverse.** No scoring lines on edge. A remarkable example. Both the obverse and reverse show bright reflectivity with some mirror surface remaining in the fields, particularly around the peripheries. The bright and shiny surfaces of the piece remind the cataloguer of the magnificent pewter E.G. FECIT Continental Dollar offered in the first of the Ford Collection sales. The obverse and reverse are both lightly toned in pale gray with some areas of darker gray-brown on the obverse and a couple of shallow, relatively insignificant, areas of tin pest on the reverse. Extremely sharp everywhere with all the detail in the dies clear and bold even in the center of the reverse and around the periphery on that side. No obvious die breaks on either side. No signs of reverse die damage.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer has traced only six of these in pewter from the first reverse, including 1) Massachusetts Historical Society, 432.5 gns., Extremely Fine, ex Chauncy Charles Nash (1962), Richard Townley Haines Halsey, a grandson of James Briggs; 2) American Numismatic Society, 606.5 gns.; 3) American Numismatic Society, 423.3 gns.; 4) this specimen; 5) Murdoch:910, heavy tin pest both sides; 6) Frossard's 104th Sale (1891), Uncirculated, slightly off center on the obverse. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Stack's, May 20, 1986 for \$5,000.

EXTREMELY RARE PEWTER 1787 COLUMBIA & WASHINGTON MEDAL

Apparently Unique From the Second Reverse



Lot No. 162

- 162 **1787 Columbia & Washington Medal. Pewter.** Very Fine, with some claims to Extremely Fine. 456.3 gns. 42.0 mm (vertical) x 42.0 mm (horizontal). 2.8 - 3.2 mm. thick. **Second reverse.** No scoring lines on edge. Traces of original lustre can be seen in the protected areas on both sides. Fairly banged up, one serious edge flaw most visible on the reverse at 1:00, rim test cut on obverse at 2:00 (for some unknown reason, as there is no way anyone could have assumed this might have been silver). Toned in a light pewter gray with areas of bright silver showing principally in the protected portions of the obverse and reverse. No obvious die breaks on either side. No signs of reverse die damage. **Unique:** the cataloguer knows of no other pewter specimen struck from the second reverse. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

SILVER CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL



Lot No. 163



The medal on this plate is shown enlarged.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDALS

Struck by Order of the Congress and At the Direction of the
President By the Royal Mint, Paris

SILVER CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL

U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard v. H.M.S. Serapis, 1779



Lot No. 163

- 163 **Captain John Paul Jones. U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard (42) v. H.M.S. Serapis (44), September 23, 1779. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Julian NA.1, Betts 568, Loubat 17. 1,679.9 gns. 56.5 mm. 4.0 - 4.8 mm. thick. No witness line (collar expansion line) on edge. A really lovely example of this rare medal in silver. The obverse is toned in a deep coin silver gray with areas of iridescent blue showing. The reverse, in contrast, is a combination of light rose and pale gray with a few touches of iridescent blue here and there. There is one obverse edge dent visible at about 4:00, a more shallow one at 9:00, and a few other, comparatively minor, rim and edge imperfections elsewhere. The surfaces on both sides are quite clear and essentially unmarred. The reverse pictures the moment when the *Bon Homme Richard*, riddled with shot and in danger of breaking up, boarded *HMS Serapis* and took her over. Jones's men can be seen lining up to charge across the decks onto the enemy vessel in the middle foreground. No obvious obverse breaks. Reverse rim crumbling from 11:00-1:00.

Extremely rare: the only naval medal authorized by the Continental Congress and the only Revolutionary War naval medal. There may be only five or six of these known. There is one in silver in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collection but not in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. There was no silver John Paul Jones medal in the Garrett, Dreyfuss, Ambassador Middendorf, Kessler-Spangenberg, or Bushnell sales. The one in the W.W.C. Wilson sale (1925) was engraved on the edge as a marriage medal. With its original square, gilt stamped black leather over wood case of issue, white plush lined, from the Paris Mint. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard was a French 42 gun armed merchantman of 998 tons built in 1766. Formerly named *Le Duc de Duras*, she was loaned to the Continental Congress by France on February 4, 1779 and commissioned into the U.S. Navy in May, 1779. She foundered in the North Sea on September 25, 1779. The ship's complement consisted of 320 men.

H.M.S. Serapis was a Roebuck class two-decker Fifth Rate frigate of 44 guns. Ordered on February 2, 1778 her keel was laid by Randall of Rotherhithe on March 3 of that year and she was launched a year and a day later. Her main gundeck carried 20 18-pounders, the upper gundeck had 22 9-pounders and the forecastle bore two 6-pounders. Following her capture by Jones off Flamborough Head on September 23, 1779 she was commissioned the next day into the French navy. She was seized by the Dutch at Texel in October, 1779 and wrecked off Madagascar two years later.

SILVER SHELL COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE MEDAL



Lot No. 164

SILVER CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE MEDAL



Lot No. 167

UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDALS

Struck by Order of the Congress and At the Direction of the President
By the United States Mint

SILVER SHELL COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE MEDAL

U.S. Naval Squadron Before Tripoli, 1804



Lot No. 164

- 164 **Commodore Edward Preble. United States Naval Squadron Before Tripoli, July 9 to September 10, 1804. Silver shells. Choice About Uncirculated.** J.NA.3, L.23, Witham pl. 8. 913.5 gns. 64.8 mm. Rims 4.5 - 4.7 mm thick. Closure seam on edge at 5:45. The obverse is toned in an attractive light coin silver gray with areas of iridescent green and pale yellow. The reverse, in contrast, is a uniform pale golden yellow color overlying light silver gray. The rims are darker in tone and serve to frame both faces. The surfaces are remarkably clear and smooth for such a delicate piece as this shell medal. The reverse scene shows Preble's squadron bombarding a fortress protecting the harbor at Tripoli. **Extremely rare:** one of just two known, the other reported (2004) to the writer by John Kraljevich as among Thomas Jefferson's effects at Monticello.

Struck from the perfect, uninjured die before the reverse rim had begun crumbling from 10-1:00 (see next two lots). Composed of two silver shells struck from the obverse and reverse dies, held together by a two part rim, the outer band of which was closed at 5:45. The cataloguer suggests the silver shell Preble medals were struck during Jefferson's second presidency at about the same time the gold and solid silver medals were struck and presented (1806-7). The dies as they appear on the shells look to be in the earliest states known, as they were injured in the British capture of Washington in 1814 and were lost about 1820. When rediscovered in the Navy Department in 1827, where they were being used as paperweights, they were damaged. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex an unknown retail customer to Brigandi's, Alan Weinberg for \$200, David Dreyfuss for \$5,500, Dreyfuss Collection (Bowers & Merena and Presidential Coin and Antique Company, April 12, 1986, lot 5298 at \$4,400), to Stack's via intermediaries, to John Ford in 1998 at \$8,800.

The action before Tripoli in 1804 was protracted and somewhat indecisive. Its military objectives were partially obtained but as a projection of American sea power into European waters, even if Mediterranean, it was a grand success. Coming a mere 21 years after American independence had been widely recognized, it marked a very mature foreign policy step for such a young nation.

Edward Maclay describes salient parts of the action in his *History of the Navy* (1898) this way: "The results [of the first day's bombardment of the fortress of Tripoli on August 3] had been satisfactory in every respect, and thenceforth the enemy could not be induced to engage the Americans in a hand-to-hand encounter, a species of warfare in which Mussulmans had been deemed most formidable. Twice their five gunboats and two galleys, composing the center division and the reserve, attempted to row out to the assistance of their comrades at the eastern passage, and both times they were driven back by the brigs and schooners. The shore batteries had been thoroughly battered, and about fifty shells were dropped in the town. At times the *Constitution* was within two cable lengths of the rocks and within three cable lengths of the batteries, all of which were silenced the moment her guns were brought to bear, but when she passed out of range they opened again.

The frigate was most exposed when wearing and tacking, and the need of another heavy frigate was felt. The manner in which the *Constitution* was handled during this fight excited the admiration of all witnesses, especially the American prisoners in Tripoli. The frigate boldly stood into the harbor, deliberately shortened sail, with the men on the yards and everything going on as calmly as if in a friendly harbor. Then she would come to and discharge her formidable broadside with great effect.



EDWARD PREBLE.

Of the enemy's nineteen gunboats, three were sunk in the harbor, while the decks of several were nearly cleared of men by shot, and many ships in the harbor were injured. The two gunboats captured by Captain Decatur had thirty-three officers and men killed, and twenty-seven prisoners were taken in them, nineteen of whom were wounded. The prize of Sailing-Master John Trippe lost fourteen killed, and twenty-two prisoners were taken, seven of whom were wounded. Many Tripolitans were wounded and drowned, of whom no accurate list or estimate can be made. The American loss was one killed, Lieutenant James Decatur, and thirteen wounded. Gunboat No. 5, Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge, had her main-yard shot away, while the rigging and sails of the brigs and schooners were considerably cut.

The *Constitution*, although exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries fully two hours, had only one man wounded. A 24-pound shot passed nearly through the center of the mainmast, thirty feet from the deck, the main royal yard and sail were shot away, while two lower shrouds, two backstays, and some running rigging were cut through. Captain Preble himself had a narrow escape. While the ship was wearing, a 32-pound shot came through a stern port on a direct line for his body, but fortunately it struck on the breech of a quarter-deck gun, and broke into fragments that flew about the quarter-deck, which was crowded with men. Only one marine, however, was hurt by it. The officers who were especially mentioned for their gallantry in this brilliant affair, besides those already named, were Lieutenant Charles Gordon, Captain John Hall and Second-Lieutenant Robert Greenleaf, of the marines, Midshipmen Jonathan Thorn, Thomas Macdonough, Charles Goodwin Ridgeley and William Miller, and Sailing-Master Nathaniel Harriden.

At the time of this attack [the second assault, August 7] Keith Spence, the father of Midshipman Robert T.

Spence, was a prisoner in Tripoli. The brother of Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge, Captain William Bainbridge, also was a prisoner in Tripoli, and was nearly killed by a heavy shot that struck the Bashaw's castle. It is said that several other men in the American squadron also had relatives who were prisoners in Tripoli, and the Bashaw kept them in his castle and took pains to inform Captain Preble of that fact, hoping it would divert shot to other parts of the town. But Captain Bainbridge wrote, through the assistance of Mr. Nissen, urging the Americans to fire at the Bashaw's castle, as that was the best means of annoying him and bringing him to terms.

While the bombardment was in progress [on August 7] a sail hove in sight, which proved to be a large man-of-war, and soon afterward it showed a square blue flag with a red cross on it, which was the signal of the 28-gun frigate *John Adams*, Master-Commandant Isaac Chauncey, bringing news of the promotion of Decatur to be captain, and Lieutenants Stewart, Hull, Smith and Somers to be masters-commandant.

Captain Preble was advised of re-enforcements consisting of four frigates, under Captain Samuel Barron, which would arrive shortly. This determined him to postpone further attack until the arrival of his successor...



ISAAC CHAUNCEY.



ALGIERES SIXTY YEARS AGO.

After vainly waiting two weeks for the relief squadron, Captain Preble on the night of the 24th [of August] advanced to the third attack. In this engagement the *John Adams* was of little service, as she had left her gun carriages to be forwarded in the other ships. By 2 A.M., August 25th, the smaller vessels had secured their positions and opened fire. The *Constitution* was unable to get in range for lack of wind, and at break of day the ships withdrew, having sustained little injury, and, as it afterward appeared, caused less. The shells used during these bombardments, purchased at Messina, proved to be of very inferior quality. Captain Bainbridge, in his journal, records that out of the forty-eight shells thrown on the 7th, only one exploded. Captain Preble afterward discovered that many of the bombs had had lead poured into the fuses, which was supposed to have been done by French agents in Sicily, as the bombs were originally purchased to resist an expected French invasion.

These spirited attacks, however, had such a salutary effect on the Bashaw's resentment against the Americans that he now reduced his demand for ransom to five hundred dollars a man, or half of his figures on the 7th of the same month. Captain Preble rejected the terms, and on the 28th prepared for a still more vigorous attack. While the larger vessels were to engage the batteries, the eight gunboats, under Captain Decatur, were to direct their attention to the thirteen Tripolitan galleys, gunboats Nos. 2 and 3 on this occasion being commanded by Lieutenant Charles Gordon of the marines and Sailing-Master Brooks of the *Argus*. After taking their places within pistol shot of the rocks on the night of August 28th, the larger gunboats, at three o'clock in the morning of the 29th, opened a heavy fire, covered by the *Siren*, Master-Commandant Charles Stewart; the *Argus*, Master-Commandant Isaac Hull; the *Vixen*, Master-Commandant John Smith; the *Nautilus*, Lieutenant Reed; and the *Enterprise*, Lieutenant Thomas Robinson.

The attack on the galleys was made with great spirit, and one of them was sunk, two were compelled to run ashore, and the others were put to a disorderly flight. On the approach of day Captain Decatur's flotilla was signaled to retire, while the *Constitution* ran within musket shot of the mole to cover the retreat. Here the frigate remained three quarters of an hour, pouring in a tremendous fire of more than three hundred round shot, besides sweeping the parapets with grape and canister. The gunboats having reached a place of safety, Captain Preble retired to his anchorage.

The enemy suffered heavily in this attack. A large galliot belonging to Tunis was sunk at the mole, while the Tripolitan galleys and gunboats were badly cut up and lost many men. The gunboats, after the flight of the galleys, ran close up to the town and fired upward of four hundred round shot, while the *Constitution's* cannonading so demoralized the Turks that their fire was ineffectual. The *Constitution* had several shot through her sails, and a few shrouds, stays, trusses, chains and lifts of the main yard were carried away, while grapeshot struck different parts of her hull. None of the seamen, however, were injured. A boat belonging to the *John Adams*, manned by Master's-Mate John Orde Creighton and eight men, while in tow of the *Nautilus*, was sunk by a double-headed shot, which killed three men and severely wounded one. The only injury that the gunboats received was in their sails.

For about a week after this attack the squadron was deterred from resuming the bombardment by unfavorable winds, but at 2.30 P. M. on the 3d of September the gunboats, under the command of Captain Decatur and Master-Commandant Richard Somers, were ordered to engage the Tripolitan flotilla. The latter opened a hot fire on the advancing Americans until within musket shot, when the Tripolitan vessels fled. The *Constitution* made for the batteries, and when within grapeshot distance opened her broadside against the enemy's seventy guns. After firing three hundred round shot and sweeping the batteries with grape and canister, Captain Preble signaled the boats to withdraw, and soon followed them.

In this attack about fifty shells and four hundred round shot, besides grape and canister, were fired at the enemy. The frigate suffered heavily in her rigging, but nothing larger than a grape-shot struck her hull. The bombards and gunboats also sustained considerable damage, chiefly in their rigging. Sailing-Master Trippe resumed the command of gunboat No.6, and Midshipman Charles Morris had charge of gunboat No.3. Gunboat No.1 became so leaky as to require constant baling, while every shroud was carried away. Although in the attacks that were made after the arrival of the *John Adams* that ship was unable to participate for want of gun carriages, yet Master-Commandant Chauncey and his men were actively engaged in the *Constitution* and gave valuable assistance."

The Tripolitan War dragged on in an indecisive way and American prisoners continued to languish in Tripoli's dungeons. However, by the summer of 1805 American naval power in the Mediterranean included the heavy frigates *President*, *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Constellation*, and the light frigate *Essex*; the 16-gun brigs *Siren* and *Argus*; and three 12-gun schooners (including *Enterprise*) together with the 10-gun sloop *Hornet* and smaller gunboats and bombards. These vessels represented the largest naval force yet assembled under the flag of the United States.

A PAIR OF COPPER BRONZED COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE MEDALS



Lot No. 165

- 165 **Commodore Edward Preble. United States Naval Squadron Before Tripoli, July 9 to September 10, 1804.** Original dies. Copper, bronzed. Choice About Uncirculated. J.NA.3, L.23. 1,443.8 gns. 64.3 mm. 3.8 - 4.0 mm. thick. No witness line. Light orange tan finish. No important surface defects requiring mention. Struck from the perfect obverse state. Reverse rim crumbling from 10-12:30 filed down at the mint.

Ex Coin Galleries on October 27, 1967.



Lot No. 166

- 166 **Commodore Edward Preble. United States Naval Squadron Before Tripoli, July 9 to September 10, 1804.** Original dies. Copper, bronzed. Sharpness of Extremely Fine. J.NA.3, L.23. 1,381.0 gns. 64.1 mm. 3.6 - 4.0 mm. thick. No witness line. Darker orange tan finish. Many obverse nicks, net grade of Very Good. Once cleaned, since retored. State of the reverse rim at the top about as seen on the original bronze offered in the preceding lot, although the rims of both had been ground down at the Mint.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

SILVER CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE MEDAL

U.S.S. Constitution v. H.M.S. Java, 1812



Lot No. 167

- 167 **Captain William Bainbridge. U.S.S. Constitution (44) v. H.M.S. Java (49), December 29, 1812. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.NA.4, L.28, Neuzil 24. 1,918.7 gns. 64.5 mm. 4.0 - 4.25 mm. thick. Witness line 12:00 (from obverse). Both the obverse and reverse are bright silver in color. The fields are brilliant and fully mirrorlike with remarkable flash visible on both. Some hairlines, particularly in the upper right obverse field, very minor rim ticks, particularly on the reverse. The reverse shows the *USS Constitution* standing over her fallen foe, *HMS Java*, which has been completely dismantled.

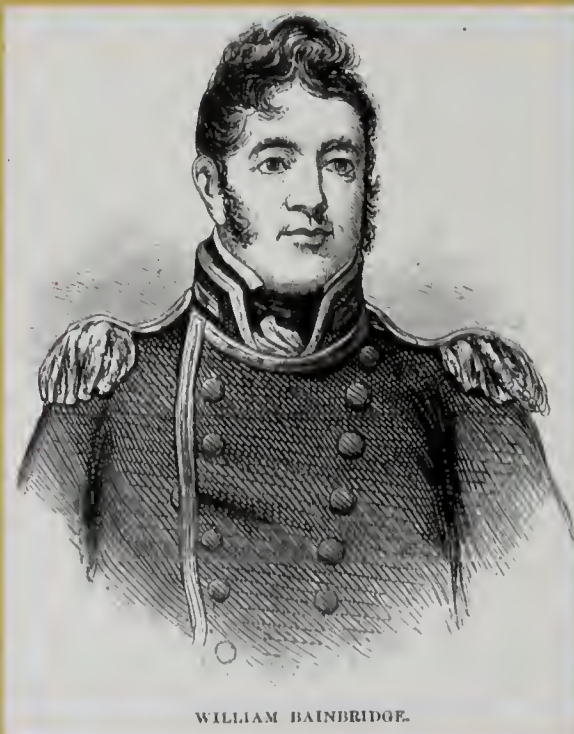
Extremely rare: there is no published census for the Bainbridge medal in silver. Carlson (1986) noted finding no auction records for a specimen. The only other one the cataloguer can remember seeing, the Dreyfuss:5302 example, was bought for Ambassador Middendorf. There was none in either the Garrett or Bushnell sales. When Mr. Ford bought this medal his friend and fellow collector Ted Craige determined its specific gravity to be 10.50. Two step rim, risers of both parallel the edge, tops of both perpendicular to it. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Eric Vaule, December 8, 1966.

There is no better known ship in the active U.S. Navy than the *U.S.S. Constitution*. A United States class 44-gun heavy frigate of 2,200 tons designed by Joshua Humphreys, her keel was laid in November, 1794 by George Claghorn of Boston and she was launched on October 21, 1797. Commissioned on July 22, 1798, she is still carried on the Navy List. Her armament varied during the war but may be described chronologically as: (1812) 30 24-pounders, 1 18-pounder, 24 32-pound carronades; (1812) 32 24-pounders and 22 42-pound carronades; (1814) 31 24-pounders and 20 32-pound carronades. *U.S.S. Constitution* was rated for a ship's company of 420 men.

H.M.S. Java was a captured French (*La Renommée*) Fifth Rate of 38 guns and 1,038 tons. Built at Nantes and launched ca. 1811, she had been taken off Madagascar on May 20, 1811. She carried 28 18-pounders on her upper deck, 14 32-pounders on her quarterdeck, two 9- and two 32-pounders on her forecastle.

H.M.S. Java lost 23 of her ship's company of 377, including her captain, Henry Lambert, who died of wounds received on December 29. Lambert had entered the navy in 1795, was promoted lieutenant 1801, commander in 1803, reaching captain's rank in 1804. He had been captured by the French in 1810 at Grand Port and later paroled. He was buried at San Salvador. *H.M.S. Java* had aboard Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop and his staff, on their way to Bombay. Hislop (1764-1843) served at the siege of Gibraltar 1779-83 and as commander of the 39th Foot at the capture of Demerara and Essequibo in 1796. Present at the capture of Guadeloupe in 1809, appointed lieutenant governor of Trinidad (1803-1811), Hislop was created baronet and commander in chief (1813) at Madras. He led the army of the Deccan in the Maharatta War 1817-1818, receiving the GCB in 1818.



WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Lossing (1868) described the action as follows: "...at about nine o'clock in the morning...about thirty miles from shore, southeasterly of San Salvador, Bainbridge discovered two vessels in shore and to the windward. The larger one was seen to alter her course, with an evident desire for a meeting with the *Constitution*. The latter was willing to gratify her, and for that purpose tacked and stood toward the stranger. At meridian they both showed their colors and displayed signals, but the latter were mutually unintelligible. The stranger was seen to be an English frigate. Bainbridge at once prepared for action, when the Englishman hauled down his colors, but left a jack flying. Both ships ran upon the same tack, about a mile apart, when, at almost two o'clock, the British frigate bore down upon the *Constitution* with the intention of raking her. The latter wore and avoided the calamity, and at two o'clock, both ships being on the same tack, the *Constitution* fired a single gun across the enemy's bow to draw out her ensign again.

A general cannonade from both vessels immediately ensued, and a furious battle was commenced. When it had raged half an hour the wheel of the *Constitution* was shot away, and her antagonist, being the better sailer, had a great advantage for a time. But Bainbridge managed his crippled ship with such skill that she was the first in coming to the wind on the other tack, and speedily obtained a position for giving her opponent a terrible raking fire. The combatants now ran free with the wind on their quarter, the stranger being to the windward of the *Constitution*. At about three o'clock the stranger attempted to close by running down on the *Constitution's* quarter. Her jib-boom penetrated the latter's mizzen rigging, but suffered most severely without receiving the least advantage. She lost her jib-boom and the head of her bowsprit by shots from the *Constitution*, and in a few minutes the latter poured a heavy raking broadside into the stern of her antagonist. This was followed by another, when the fore-mast of the English frigate went by the board, crashing through the fore-castle and main deck in its passage.

At that moment the *Constitution* shot ahead, keeping away to avoid being raked, and finally, after maneuvering for the greater part of an hour, she forereached her antagonist, wore, passed her, and luffed up under her quarter. Then the two vessels lay broadside to broadside, engaged in deadly conflict, yard-arm to yard-arm. Very soon the enemy's mizzen-mast was shot away, leaving nothing standing but the main-mast, whose yard had been carried away near the slings. The stranger's fire now ceased, and the *Constitution* passed out of the combat of almost two hours' duration at a few minutes past four o'clock, with the impression on the mind of her commander that the colors of the English frigate had been struck.

Being in a favorable weatherly position, Bainbridge occupied an hour in repairing damages and securing his masts, when he observed an ensign still fluttering on board of his antagonist. He immediately ordered the *Constitution* to wear round and renew the conflict. Perceiving this movement, the Englishman hauled down his colors, and at six o'clock in the evening First Lieutenant George Parker was sent on board to inquire her name and to take possession of her as a prize. She proved to be the *Java*, 38, Captain Henry Lambert, and one of the finest frigates in the British navy. She was bearing, as passenger to the East Indies, Lieutenant General Hyslop...and his staff, Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Saunders, of the Royal Navy, and more than one hundred other officers and men destined for service in the East Indies.

The *Java* was a wreck. Her main-mast had gone overboard during the hour that Bainbridge was repairing. Her mizzen-mast was shot out of the ship close by the deck, and the fore-mast was carried away about twenty-five feet above it. The bowsprit was cut off near the cap, and she was found to be leaking badly on account of wounds in her hull by round shot. The *Constitution* was very much cut in her sails and rigging. Many of her spars were injured, but not one was lost. She went into the action with her royal yards across, and came out of it with all three of them in their proper places.

There are conflicting accounts concerning the loss of the *Java* in men. Her commander, Captain Lambert, was mortally wounded, and her other officers were cautious about the number of her men and her casualties. According to a muster-roll found on board of her, made out five days after she sailed, her officers and crew numbered four hundred and forty-six. These were exclusive of the more than one hundred passengers, many of whom assisted in the engagement, and of whom thirteen were killed. The British published account states the loss of men on the *Java* to have been twenty-two killed, and one hundred and one wounded. This was, doubtless, below the real number. Indeed, Bainbridge enclosed to the Secretary of the Navy evidences of a much larger loss in wounded. It was a letter, written by one of the officers of the *Java* to a friend, and accidentally dropped on the deck of the *Constitution*, where it was found and handed to Bainbridge. The writer, who had no motive of public policy for concealing any thing from his friend, stated the loss to be sixty-five killed, and one hundred and seventy wounded. The *Constitution* lost only nine killed and twenty-five wounded. Bainbridge was slightly hurt in the hip by a musket-ball; and the shot that carried away the wheel of the *Constitution* drove a small copper bolt into his thigh, which inflicted a dangerous wound, but did not cause him to leave the deck before midnight.

The *Java*, as has been observed, was a superior frigate of her class. She was rated at thirty-eight, but carried forty-nine. The *Constitution* carried at that time forty-five guns, and had one man less at each than the *Java*. On the whole, the preponderance of strength was with the latter. Bainbridge might have saved the hull of his prize by taking it into San Salvador, but, having proof that the Brazilian government was favorable to that of Great Britain, he would not trust the captured frigate there. He was too far from home to think of conducting her to an American port; so, after lying by the *Java* for two days, until the wounded and prisoners, with their baggage, could all be transferred to the *Constitution*, he ordered the battered frigate to be fired. She blew up on the 31st...."



THE "CONSTITUTION."

SILVER CAPTAIN JOHNSTON BLAKELY MEDAL

U.S.S. Wasp v. H.M.S. Reindeer, 1814



Lot No. 168

- 168 **Captain Johnston Blakely. U.S.S. Wasp (18) v. H.M.S. Reindeer (18), June 28, 1814. Silver. Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.NA.6, L.38, N.26. 1,976.1 gns. 65.0 mm. 4.0 mm. thick. Witness line 12:00 (from obverse). A lovely example. The obverse and reverse are both toned in a rich coin silver gray shade with areas of pale iridescent blue and gold showing, particularly on the reverse. The fields are bright and reflective, nearly fully mirrorlike. Some minor hairlines are noted but the rims are remarkably clean and free from annoying tics. The reverse shows the *Wasp* and *Reindeer* trading broadsides. **Extremely rare:** Carlson (1986) noted one auction record at the time. The cataloguer has seen two others, the Uncirculated Dreyfuss:5306 to Middendorf:8 specimen and the About Uncirculated example in PCAC's Great Western Sale (1987). Specific gravity 10.50 per Ted Craig in 1966. Two step rim, riser of first parallel to the edge, riser of second slopes up, tops of both perpendicular to the edge. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Frank Racine, November 16, 1966.

U.S.S. Wasp was a Wasp class 18-gun sloop of war displacing 509 tons. Her keel was laid in 1813 by Cross & Merrill of Newburyport and she was launched on September 21, 1813 and commissioned May 1, 1814. She carried three 12-pounders and 19 32-pound carronades. Her ship's company was 140 men. *U.S.S. Wasp* disappeared in the North Atlantic sometime after October 10, 1814.

H.M.S. Reindeer was a Cruiser class brig sloop of 18 guns and 385 tons. Her keel was laid in 1804 by Brent of Rotherhithe and she was launched on August 15, 1804. She had a single gundeck with two 6-pounders and 16 32-pounders. Commander W. Manners with Lieutenant R. Chambers commanding. Lost 25 of 118 ship's company. Captured in the Channel, burnt as it was too badly damaged to salvage. June 28, 1814.

Lossing (1868) describes their engagement in these words: "Captain Johnston Blakely left the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 1st of May, 1814, in command of the new sloop-of-war *Wasp*, 18, and soon appeared in the chops of the British Channel. There he spread terror among the merchant ships and the people of the seaport towns, and revived painful recollections of the exploits of the *Argus*. On the morning of the 28th of June, while some distance at sea, the *Wasp* was chased by two vessels. These were joined by a third at ten o'clock, when the foremost one showed English colors. After a good deal of maneuvering until a little past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the foe was within sixty yards of the *Wasp* and on her weather-quarter, the former opened fire with a 12-pound carronade, and gave four heavy discharges of round and grape shot before her antagonist could bring one of her guns to bear. At about half past three the *Wasp* opened fire, and in a few minutes the action became very severe. Several times the men of the stranger attempted to board the *Wasp*, but were repulsed. Her crew finally boarded the stranger, and at the end of twenty-eight minutes after the combat commenced the latter was a prize to the *Wasp*."



JOHNSTON BLAKELY.

The vanquished vessel was the British sloop-of-war *Reindeer*, Captain William Manners. She was terribly shattered. Her people had fought bravely, and her captain and purser (Barton), and twenty-three others, were killed, and forty-two were wounded. The *Wasp* was hulled six times, but was not very seriously damaged. Her loss was five men killed and twenty-two wounded. She was every way the superior of the *Reindeer*. She was new, mounted twenty 32-pound carronades and two long guns, and her complement was one hundred and seventy-three men. That of the *Reindeer* was only one hundred and eighteen. Blakely put some of his wounded prisoners on a neutral vessel, and with the remainder sailed for L'Orient, where he arrived on the 8th of July. He had burned the wrecked *Reindeer*. For his gallant conduct on this occasion Congress voted him a gold medal."



Lot No. 169

- 169 Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr. U.S.S. *United States* (44) v. H.M.S. *Macedonian* (49), October 25, 1812. Original dies. Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.NA.9, L.27, N.29. 2,087.1 gns. 65.1 mm. 4.3 - 4.9 mm. thick. Witness line 5:15 (from obverse). Mahogany surface finish. No important defects requiring specific mention. Struck from the broken state of the reverse, cracked from rim at 6:15 in to center of waves, above; rim crumbling above GNUM H; center of die appears to be sinking. Two step rim, riser of first parallel to the edge, riser of second slopes up, tops of both perpendicular to the edge (like NA.6, above). The reverse shows the heavy frigate *USS United States* on the right dismasting the British frigate *Macedonian* on the left.

Pedigree unrecorded.



STEPHEN DECATUR.



SILVER CAPTAIN JOHNSTON BLAKELY MEDAL



Lot No. 168

SILVER CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL MEDAL



Lot No. 171

SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT THOMAS MACDONOUGH MEDAL



Lot No. 173

The medal on this plate is shown enlarged.

SECOND SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT MACDONOUGH MEDAL



Lot No. 174

SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT OLIVER H. PERRY MEDAL



Lot No. 176

SILVER CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART MEDAL



Lot No. 177



SECOND SILVER CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART MEDAL



Lot No. 178



LIEUTENANT ROBERT HENLEY'S OWN GOLD MEDAL



Lot No. 170



LIEUTENANT ROBERT HENLEY'S OWN GOLD MEDAL

Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814



Lot No. 170

- 170 Lieutenant Robert Henley. Captain of U.S.S. *Eagle*, Battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. Gold. Uncirculated. Prooflike. J.NA.11, L.35, N.31. 3,640.0 gns. 64.6 mm. 4.2 - 4.6 mm. thick. Witness line 6:00 (from obverse). Both sides are a rich, deep federal yellow gold in color. The central devices are still lightly frosted and looks much like an original Ten Dollar gold piece of this era. Henley's features are frosty while the obverse fields are bright, reflective and nearly fully mirrorlike. On the reverse, the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie is frosty, the clouds and battle smoke above, are as well, while the fields around are bright, reflective and fully mirrorlike. There are a few minor rim marks on both sides, but no test cuts and only a couple of minor reverse rim bruises.

Once described by Mr. Ford in his characteristically unforgiving way with medals as "Cleaned proof. Minute obverse abrasions upon cheek, pinpoint nicks and faint scratches in left obverse field, fewer marks in right. Two shallow dent-like defects in field above 'BIT' in FLOREBIT. Reverse also shows minute handling marks and abrasions, mainly in the cloud area at upper center and right. There are four serious nicks on and at two upper clouds. Reverse edge dent opposite 'ERE' in LATERE and a reverse rim bruise at 3-4 o'clock, other rim, edge impairment minimal."

Unique: the medal awarded to Lt. Henley by the Congress. Some faint signs of double striking on the obverse, none obvious on the back. Perfect dies. Two step rim, risers of both parallel the edge, tops of both perpendicular to it (as NA.4, above). There are very few Congressional gold naval medals known. The cataloguer recalls only the Truxtun in the National Numismatic Collection, Cassin's sold by Sotheby's in April, 1960, Henley's offered here, and Hull's in the U.S.S. Constitution Museum. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Craig Koste, Plattsburg, N.Y. antique dealer, via Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, April 8, 1978.

Lossing (1868) gives a nice biographical sketch of Lieutenant (acting Captain) Robert Henley. "Robert Henley was born in James City County, Virginia, on the 5th of January, 1783. He was educated at William and Mary College. He obtained a midshipman's warrant in 1799, and made his first cruise with Commodore Truxtun in the *Constellation*. He showed much gallantry in several engagements, especially with *La Vengeance*...when Truxtun said, 'That stripling is destined to be a brave officer.' He was appointed to the command of the *Eagle* in the spring of 1814, and after the battle of Plattsburg in September, his commander, Macdonough, said, in his official report: 'To Captain Robert Henley, of the brig *Eagle*, much is to be ascribed; his courage was conspicuous, and I most earnestly recommend him as worthy of the highest trust and confidence.' The National Congress thanked him, and gave him a gold medal [this medal, of course]. He was also promoted to captain. He died at Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1829."

SILVER CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL MEDAL

U.S.S. Constitution v. H.M.S. Guerriere, 1812



Lot No. 171

- 171 **Captain Isaac Hull. U.S.S. Constitution (44) v. H.M.S. Guerriere (49), August 19, 1812. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.NA.12, L.25, W. pl.9. 1,921.4 gns. 64.8 mm. 3.3 - 4.0 mm. thick. Witness line 12:00 (from obverse). A gorgeous example. The obverse and reverse are toned in a rich, deep coin silver gray which has verged towards a charcoal gray in places. The central devices on both sides are frosty and bright and stand out with a semi-cameo look against the darker fields. Hull's figure is clear, sharp and shows all the details intended in the die. On the reverse, the *Constitution* in the background is shown breaking the mainmast of the *Guerriere* on the left, who will soon lie helpless under her enemy's guns.

Extremely rare: Carlson (1986) noted no prior auction records for a NA.12. Five silver medals were given to Captain Hull. The cataloguer has seen only three others, the Choice Uncirculated one in our March, 1993 sale, the Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated specimen bought by Chris Neuzil from an Ebay seller, and the ANS example. Slightly shift triple struck. Reverse rim perfect. With its original round red leather and wood case, lined in white plush, hinge broken, the case now in two pieces. Two step rim, the first in cross section a freestanding round top arch, the second with riser parallel and top perpendicular to the edge. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Andrew H.L. Paneyko, New York City dealer (said found in his great aunt's house); Christies' (New York) sale of October 13, 1983, lot 55B to Mr. Ford at \$3,500 with the owner of the gold Isaac Hull medal (on display at the U.S.S. Constitution Museum, Boston) his immediate underbidder.

Lossing (1868) writes: "Isaac Hull was born at Derby, Connecticut, in 1775. He first entered the merchant service, and in 1798 became a fourth lieutenant in the infant navy of the United States, under Commodore Nicholson. In 1800 he was promoted to first lieutenant under Commodore Talbot. In 1804 he commanded the brig *Argus*, and distinguished himself at the storming of Tripoli and the reduction of Derne. He was made captain in 1806, and was in command of the *Constitution* when the war broke out.... Commodore Hull served in the American navy, afloat and ashore, with the rank of captain, thirty-seven years. He commanded in the Mediterranean and Pacific, and had charge of the navy yards at Boston and Washington. He was a member of the Naval Board for several years. Commodore Hull died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 9th of February, 1843. His remains rest in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and over them is a beautiful altar-tomb of Italian marble, made by John Struthers and Sons. It is a copy of a tomb of Scipio Barbato at Rome, chastely ornamented, and surmounted by an American eagle in full relief, in the attitude of defending the national flag, on which it stands...."

H.M.S. Guerriere was a captured French (*La Guerriere*) Fifth Rate of 38 guns and 1,092 tons launched at Cherbourg 1798-99. She had been captured from the French by *H.M.S. Blanche* on July 18, 1812. *H.M.S. Guerriere* carried 28 18-pounders on her upper deck, 14 32-pounders on her quarterdeck, two 9- and two 32-pounders in her forecabin. She was commanded by Captain J.R. Dacres. Lost 15 of 264 ship's company. Fired after action as too badly damaged, sank following explosion of her magazines. August 19, 1812.

Lossing describes the fight between the two frigates in these words: "The *Constitution* remained a short time in Boston to recuperate, and on the 2d of August sailed eastward in hope of falling in with some one of the English vessels of war supposed to be hovering along the coast from Nantucket to Halifax. Hull, her commander, was specially anxious to fall in with that famous frigate before whom he had been compelled to flee when she was part of a squadron, and of whom it had been said,

'Long the tyrant of our coast
 Reign'd the famous Guerriere;
 Our little navy she defied,
 Public ship and privateer:
 On her sails, in letters red,
 To our captains were displayed
 Words of warning, words of dread:
 "All who meet me have a care!
 I am England's Guerriere." '

The commander of the *Guerriere* had boastfully enjoined the Americans to remember that she was not the *Little Belt* [a 24-gun British corvette unfairly taken by U.S.S. *President* during peacetime], and this offensive form of menace increased Hull's desire to meet her and measure strength with her.

The *Constitution* ran not far from the shore down to the Bay of Fundy without meeting a single armed vessel. She then bore away southward off Cape Sable, and eastward to the region of Halifax, but with a like result. Hull now determined to cruise eastward of Nova Scotia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the hope of interrupting vessels making their way to Halifax or Quebec. In this new field he made some winnings, but the promise of much harvest was too small to detain him. He turned his prow southward, and on the nineteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon...his heart was gladdened by the discovery of a sail from his mast-head, too remote, however, for her character to be determined.

The *Constitution* immediately gave chase to the stranger, and at half past three o'clock it was discovered that she was a frigate, and doubtless an enemy. Hull let his ship run free until within a league of the stranger to leeward, when he began to shorten sail and deliberately prepare for action. The stranger at once showed signs of willingness for a fight. Hull cleared his ship, beat to quarters, hoisted the American colors, and bore down gallantly on the enemy, with the intention of bringing her into close combat immediately.

Comprehending Hull's movement, the Englishman hoisted three national ensigns, fired a broadside of grape-shot, filled away, and gave another broadside on the other tack, but without effect. The missiles all fell short. The stranger continued to manœuvre for about three quarters of an hour, endeavoring to get in a position to rake and prevent being raked, when, disappointed, she bore up and ran under topsails and jib, with the wind on the quarter. The *Constitution*, following closely, yawed occasionally to rake and avoid being raked, and firing only a few guns as they bore, as she did not wish to engage in a serious conflict until they were close to each other.

It was now about six in the evening. These indications on the part of the enemy to engage in a fair yard-arm and yard-arm fight caused the *Constitution* to press all sail to get alongside of the foe. At a little after six the bows of the American began to double the quarter of the Englishmen. Hull had been walking the quarterdeck, keenly watching every movement. He was quite fat, and wore very tight breeches. As the shot of the *Guerriere* began to tell upon the *Constitution*, the gallant Lieutenant Morris, Hull's second in command, came to the captain and asked permission to open fire. "Not yet," quietly responded Hull. Nearer and nearer the vessels drew toward each other, and request was repeated. "Not yet," said Hull again, very quietly.

When the *Constitution* reached the point we have just mentioned, Hull, filled with sudden and intense excitement, bent himself twice to the deck, and then shouted, "Now, boys, pour it into them!" The command was instantly obeyed. The *Constitution* opened her forward guns, which were double shotted with round and grape, with terrible effect. When the smoke that followed the result of that order cleared away, it was discovered that the commander, in his energetic movements, had split his tight breeches from waistband to knee, but he did not stop to change them during the action.

The concussion of Hull's broadside was tremendous. It cast those in the cockpit of the enemy from one side of the room to the other, and, before they could adjust themselves, the blood came streaming from above, and numbers, dreadfully mutilated, were handed down to the surgeons. The enemy at the same time was putting heavy metal into the *Constitution*. They were only half pistol-shot from each other, and the stranger's mizzen-mast was shot away, her main yard was in slings, and her hull, spars, sails, and rigging were torn in pieces. The English vessel brought up in the wind as her mizzen-mast gave way, when the *Constitution* passed slowly ahead, poured in a tremendous fire as her guns bore, luffed short round the bows of her antagonist to prevent being raked, and fell foul of her foe, her bowsprit running into the larboard quarter of the stranger. In this situation the cabin of the *Constitution* was set on fire by the explosion of the forward guns of her enemy, but the flames were soon extinguished.



ISAAC HULL.

Both parties now attempted to board. The roar of great guns was terrible, and the fierce volleys of musketry on both sides, together with the heavy sea that was running, made that movement impossible. The English piped all hands from below, and mounted them on the forward deck for the purpose; and Lieutenant Morris, Alwyn, the master, and Lieutenant Bush of the marines, sprang upon the taffrail of the *Constitution* to lead their men to the same work. Morris was severely but not fatally shot through the body; Alwyn was wounded in the shoulder; and a bullet through his brain brought Bush dead to the deck. Just then the sails of the *Constitution* were filled, and as she shot ahead and clear of her antagonist, whose fore-mast had been severely wounded, that spar fell, carrying with it the main-mast, and leaving the hapless vessel a shivering, shorn, and helpless wreck, rolling like a log in the trough of the sea, entirely at the mercy of the billows.

The *Constitution* hauled off a short distance, secured her own masts, rove new rigging, and at sunset wore round and took a favorable position for raking the wreck. A jack that had been kept flying on the stump of the enemy's mizzen-mast was now lowered, and the late Commodore George C. Read, then a third lieutenant, was sent on board of the prize. She was found to be the *Guerriere*, 38, Captain James Richards Dacres, one of the vessels which had so lately been engaged in the memorable chase of her present conqueror, and which Hull was anxious to meet. The lieutenant asked for the commander of the prize, when Captain Dacres appeared. "Commodore Hull's compliments," said Read, "and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?" Captain Dacres, looking up and down, coolly and dryly remarked, "Well, I don't know; our mizzen-mast is gone, our main-mast is gone, and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag." Read then said, "Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know whether you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mate?" Dacres replied, "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers." Read replied, "Oh no; we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

The *Constitution* kept near her prize all night. At two in the morning a strange sail was seen closing upon them, when she cleared for action, but an hour later the intruder stood off and disappeared. At dawn the officer in charge of the *Guerriere* hailed to say that she had four feet water in her hold and was in danger of sinking. Hull immediately sent all his boats to bring off the prisoners and their effects. That duty was accomplished by noon, and at three o'clock the prize crew was recalled. The *Guerriere* was too much damaged to be saved; so she was set on fire, and fifteen minutes afterward she blew up, scattering widely upon the subsiding billows all that was left of the boastful cruiser that was "not the Little Belt."

BRONZED COPPER CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL MEDAL



Lot No. 172

- 172 Captain Isaac Hull. U.S.S. *Constitution* (44) v. H.M.S. *Guerriere* (49), August 19, 1812. Original dies. Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.NA.12, L.25, W. pl.9. 2,128.5 gns. 64.8 mm. 4.8 - 5.1 mm. thick. No witness line. Speckled medium orange-brown surface finish. A very lovely example. The fields are bright, reflective, and the careful application of the lacquering has preserved them to full effect. Struck from the broken state of the reverse, the rim forming a heavy cud from about 8:45 to 10:15 (not present on the silver specimen, offered previously). Two step rim as on the silver Hull medal above.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT THOMAS MACDONOUGH MEDAL

Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814



Lot No. 173

- 173 **Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough. Captain of the United States Naval Squadron on Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.NA.15, L.34, N.34. Weight, diameter, thickness unknown. Witness line unknown. Sharply double struck. Housed in its original barrel style ivory case. Integral loop in center of top to hang medal for show, appears to have been replaced at one time. The obverse is toned in a pale gray with deep iridescent gold showing in places, while the reverse is bright silver in color and essentially untuned, due, undoubtedly, to the fact that it had been protected from sunlight in its ivory case.

The case is composed of three parts: a central circular holder into which the medal has been placed; a backplate that screws into the central holder from the reverse, protecting the back of the medal; a front piece with a glass insert through which the front of the medal can be seen and which has allowed the obverse to tone over time. Suspension loop appears to have been replaced as noted but its style is early nevertheless. The case accomplished from a piece of ivory that must have been round in cross-section. Probably American workmanship, given the subject matter of the medal the case encloses.

Extremely rare medal: the cataloguer has seen only four, including this, the one in the next lot, the Uncirculated specimen that went from Dreyfuss:5323 to Middendorf:19, and one in a Johnson & Jensen sale in 1980. Carlson (1986) noted one prior auction appearance (probably the one with an edge dent in the 1932 American Art Association sale of the Morosini Collection). There was a silver Macdonough in the Nagy Collection (next lot). **Unique** in this handsome ivory case. Apparently perfect die states. Two step rim, like the NA.6 and NA.9, above. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Hank Spangenberg, August, 1973.

Lossing (1868) describes the Battle of Lake Champlain at some length, due to its extreme importance for the history of the country. He relates: "The morning of the 11th dawned brightly, and at an early hour in the forenoon the British land and naval forces were in motion for a combined attack on the Americans. [British commander] Prevost had arranged the movement with Downie. It was agreed that when the British squadron should be seen approaching Cumberland Head, the advance of the army, under Major General Robinson, should press forward, force the fords of the Saranac, climb the steep banks, and with ladders escalate the American works on the peninsula, while the several batteries around Plattsburg village should open a brisk fire.

Between seven and eight o'clock the squadron was seen advancing, and at eight it rounded Cumberland Head. It consisted of the frigate *Confiance*, 38, Downie's flagship; the brig *Linnet*, 16, Captain Pring; the sloops *Chub*, Lieutenant M'Ghee and *Finch*, Lieutenant Hicks, carrying 11 guns each; and twelve gun-boats, manned by about forty-five men each. Eight of them carried 2 guns, and four of them 1 gun each. At that moment Macdonough's squadron lay in Cumberland or Plattsburg Bay, on a line north from Crab Island, and almost parallel with the shore, at an average distance of two miles from it.

On the extreme left, and at the head of the line, were two galleys at anchor, and next to them lay the brig *Eagle*, 26, Captain Henley, just within the point of Cumberland Head. Next south of her was the *Saratoga*, 26, Macdonough's flag-ship; and the next in line was the schooner *Ticonderoga*, 17, Lieutenant Cassin. Next southward in the line lay the *Preble*, Lieutenant Charles Budd, armed with 7 guns. This vessel lay so near the shoal extending northeast from Crab Island, that it was impossible for the enemy to turn that end of the line. In the rear of these larger vessels were ten gun-boats or galleys, six of them mounting one long 24-pounder and one 18-pound Columbiad each, and the other four carrying each a 12-pounder. These were so arranged as to fill up the openings between the larger vessels in the line, making the order of battle in two lines, about forty rods apart. The larger vessels were at anchor, while the gun-boats were kept in position by the use of oars.

The American line of battle had been formed with great skill by the young commander, reference being had to the conformation of the land. It extended completely across the entrance to Plattsburg Bay from Crab Island to Cumberland Head, and the enemy, rounding the latter, was compelled to approach the American squadron with his bows on, giving the latter a great advantage at the beginning. The first vessel that made its appearance was a sloop, which, it is said, carried a company of amateurs, who kept out of the action that ensued. It was immediately followed by the *Finch*, which led the van of the

British squadron, and made for the right of the American line, in the direction of the *Preble*, near Crab Island. At the same time the *Chub* moved toward the head or left of the Americans, near Cumberland Head, keeping well to the windward of the *Eagle*, to support the *Linnet* in a direct attack on that vessel, while the gun-boats coming up in order, their commander received from Commodore Downie final instructions for action. He then attempted to lay the *Confiance* athwart the *Saratoga*, while the *Finch* and the gun-boats should attack the *Ticonderoga* and *Preble*. He was baffled by shifting winds, and was compelled to anchor his vessel within two cables' length of its antagonist.

Macdonough, in the meantime, had thoroughly prepared to receive the enemy. When his vessels were cleared for action, springs placed on his cables, and all was in readiness, he knelt upon the deck of the *Saratoga*, near one of its heaviest guns, with his officers and men around him, and, in a few words, asked Almighty God for aid, and committed the issue into his hands. He arose with assured courage, and as the enemy came bearing down upon him, his vessels sprang their broadsides to bear, and the *Eagle* opened the action by hurling the first shot. It discharged in quick succession its four long 18-pounders in broadside. This was followed by the fire of a long 24-pounder on the *Saratoga*, which the young and gallant commodore had sighted himself. The ball entered the outer hawse-hole of the *Confiance*, the enemy's flagship, and went crashing through every obstacle the entire length of her deck, killing several men on its way, and demolishing the wheel.

The *Linnet*, as she was passing to attack the *Eagle*, gave the *Saratoga* a broadside, but without serious effect. One of her shots demolished a hen-coop on the *Saratoga*, in which was a young gamecock which some of the seamen had lately brought on board. The released fowl, startled by the noise of the cannon, flew upon a gun-slide, and, clapping his wings, crowed lustily and defiantly. The sailors cheered, and the incident, appearing to them as ominous of victory for the Americans, strengthened the courage of all.

The *Confiance* made no reply to the *Saratoga*'s savage 24-pounder until she had secured a desirable position, not withstanding the entire American line had become engaged in the combat. When ready, she exhibited a sheet of flame. Her entire larboard broadside guns, consisting of sixteen 24-pounders, double-shotted, leveled point-blank range, coolly slighted, and favored by still water, were discharged at one time. The effect was terrible. The *Saratoga* shivered from round-top to hull as with an ague, and forty of her people, or almost one fifth of her complement, were disabled.



But the stunning blow was felt only for a moment. Almost immediately Macdonough resumed the conflict, and the fire of the *Saratoga* was steady, and gallantly conducted. Among her lost was her first lieutenant, Peter Gamble, who was on his knees sighting a bow-gun, when a shot entered the port, split the quoin, drove a part of it against his breast, and laid him dead without breaking the skin. Fifteen minutes afterward an American ball struck the muzzle of a 24-pounder on board the *Confiance*, dismounted it, sending it bodily inboard against the groin of Commodore Downie, killing him also without breaking the skin.

The battle had now become general, steady, and active between the larger vessels. The *Chub*, while maneuvering near the head of the American line, received a broadside from the gallant Henley, of the *Eagle*, which so crippled her that she drifted helplessly, and, after receiving a shot from the *Saratoga*, she struck, and was taken possession of by Mr. Platt, one of the midshipmen of that vessel, who had her towed into Plattsburg Bay, and anchored near the mouth of the Saranac. She had suffered very severely. Almost half of her people were killed or wounded. An hour later the *Finch* was driven from her position by the *Ticonderoga*, commanded by the intrepid Lieutenant Cassin; and, being badly injured, drifted upon Crab Island shoal of rocks, and grounded. The invalid corps on the island brought their little two-gun battery to bear on her, when she struck, and surrendered to this small band of convalescents.

The British gun-boats now entered vigorously into the action, and soon compelled the *Preble*, Lieutenant Budd, to cut her cables and flee to a safer place near the shore, where she anchored, and was of no farther service in the fight. This success emboldened the British galleys, and they made a combined and furious attack on the *Ticonderoga*, fourteen in number, with an average of fifty men in each. Cassin walked the taffrail in a storm of grape and canister shot, watching the movements of the assailants, and directing effective discharges of musket-balls and other light missiles, which kept the enemy at bay. Several times they were within a few feet of the sides of the *Ticonderoga* with the intention of boarding her. They behaved with the utmost gallantry, but with equal gallantry the Americans repulsed them. The *Ticonderoga* maintained her position, and covered her extremity of the line to the last, winning from the commodore and all beholders unqualified praise for her commander and people.

While the fortunes of the day were thus fluctuating at the lower end of the line, the Americans were suffering at the other extremity. The *Eagle* lost the springs of her cable, and became exposed to the combined fire of the *Linnet* and *Confiance* and the British galleys. But the *Saratoga* was left exposed to the whole fire of the *Linnet*, which sprang her broadsides in such a manner as to rake the bows of her antagonist.

Very soon the two flag-ships became disabled. The *Saratoga* had not a single serviceable starboard gun left, and was silent. The *Confiance* was not much better off. Now was the moment for Macdonough to exhibit his splendid seamanship. He did so, quickly and effectively. With the aid of Philip Brum, his skillful sailing-master, he wound the ship, by means of a stream anchor and hawsers, so that he brought the guns of his larboard quarter to bear on the *Confiance*, which had vainly endeavored to imitate the movement. Under the direction of Acting Lieutenant Lavallette, these poured such a destructive fire on the British flagship that she soon surrendered. The *Saratoga's* fire was then directed upon the *Linnet*, and in the course of fifteen minutes she too struck her colors. The British galleys in the meantime had been driven by the *Ticonderoga* half a mile in the rear of their stately associates, and they lay scattered, and giving feeble aid to them. Seeing the colors of the larger vessels go down, they too dropped their ensigns, and at a little past noon not one of the sixteen national flags which were so proudly floating over the British squadron when it rounded Cumberland Head could be seen.

Finding they were not likely to be pursued, the galleys bent their sweeps with energy and escaped down the lake, followed by a store-sloop which had been lying during the battle near the point of Cumberland Head on which the light-house now stands. The American vessels were too much crippled to follow, and were, moreover, engaged in the humane business of saving the survivors of the *Confiance* and the *Linnet*, which were reported to be in a sinking condition. 'I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off in a shattered condition,' Macdonough wrote to the Secretary of War, [September 13, 1814] 'for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging, being nearly all shot away, and sails were so shattered,' wrote Midshipman Lee, of the *Confiance*, who was wounded in the action, 'that one looked like so many bunches of matches and the other like a bundle of rags.' [letter to his brother, December 14, 1814.]



For two hours and twenty minutes this severe naval battle raged, while the thunder of cannon, the hiss of rockets, the scream of bombs, and the rattle of musketry were heard on the shore. It was a sublime sight, and was beheld by hundreds of spectators on the headlands of the Vermont shore, who greeted the victory with shouts. It was a battle characterized by a vigor and destructiveness not excelled by any during the war, indeed seldom equaled any where or at any time. The victory for the Americans was complete and substantial; and from the *Saratoga*, half an hour after the *Linnet* struck and the galleys fled, Macdonough sent the following dispatch ashore in a gig, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

'SIR, The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy.' Two days afterward he sent Lieutenant Commanding Cassin to the Secretary of the Navy with a more detailed yet brief account of the battle, in which he stated that the *Saratoga* had fifty round shot in her hull, and the *Confiance* one hundred and five. He added, 'The *Saratoga* was twice set on fire by hot shot from the enemy's ship.'

Very few officers or men on the *Saratoga* and *Confiance* were uninjured.... Macdonough was twice prostrated upon the deck, and his venerable sailing-master, Peter Brum, had his clothes nearly torn off by a splinter while winding the ship. Acting Lieutenant Lavallette had a shot-box, on which he was standing, driven from under him by a ball, and was knocked down by the flying head of one of the seamen. Lieutenant Gamble, as we have seen, was killed at the beginning of the action. Lieutenant Stansbury suddenly disappeared from the bulwarks, and two days afterward his body, cut in two, rose to the surface. Joseph Smith, first lieutenant of the *Eagle*, received a severe wound, but returned to his quarters during the action. The British officers suffered severely. Commodore Downie, Captain Anderson, of the marines, Midshipman Gunn, of the *Confiance*, and Lieutenant Paul and Boatswain Jackson, of the *Linnet*, were also killed, and many others were wounded. The wife of the steward of the *Confiance* was also killed. The entire loss of the Americans was one hundred and ten, of whom fifty-two were killed. The total British loss was more than two hundred."

SECOND SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT MACDONOUGH MEDAL

Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814



Lot No. 174

- 174 Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough. Captain of the United States Naval Squadron on Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. Silver. Uncirculated. Prooflike. J.NA.15, L.34, N.34. 1,884.3 gns. 64.7 mm. 3.7 - 3.9 mm. thick. Witness line nearly imperceptible. The obverse is toned in light silver gray with areas of iridescent blue showing in patches while the reverse is a more even combination of pale gray and iridescent blue with traces of faint rose. The fields are somewhat bright and still retain some reflectivity. Obverse rim dented above CLAS; a few minor reverse rim ticks are noted. **Extremely rare:** as noted, one of just four seen. Silver medals were authorized by Congress for presentation to the commissioned naval and military officers in Macdonough's command. Apparently perfect die states. Two step rim, as described on the NA.6 above. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Stephen K. Nagy Estate; David Bullowa, March 7, 1959.

SILVERED McCALL MEDAL

The Only One Ever Seen



Lot No. 175

- 175 **Lieutenant Edward R. McCall. U.S.S. Enterprize (14) v. H.M.S. Boxer (14), September 4, 1813.** Original dies. Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.NA.16, L.29, N.35. 2,261.1 gns. 64.8 mm. 5.4 - 5.6 mm. thick. No witness line. **Silvered**, apparently early, now darkly toned on the obverse with a matte appearance. The first such the cataloguer remembers seeing. The obverse is a mottled combination of light and darker gray, while the reverse is an even and attractive pale gray and gold. The silvering is nearly complete on both sides, and is unbroken on the rims and edge. Perfect die states. Two step rim as on the silver Macdonough above.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

U.S.S. Enterprize was an Enterprize class 12-gun schooner of 135 tons built by Henry Spencer of Baltimore. She was commissioned by December 17, 1799. Her ship's company was 70 men. In 1805 she was rebuilt in Venice and six years later was re-rigged as a brig in the Washington Navy Yard.

H.M.S. Boxer was a Confounder class gunbrig of 14 guns and 182 tons. Her keel was laid by Hobbs of Redbridge in March, 1812 and she was launched on July 25 of that year. She had a single gundeck with two 6- and 10 18-pounders.

According to Lossing (1868) "Edward Rutledge McCall was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 5th of August, 1790, and was five years the junior of his commander [Burrows]. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of fifteen years, and was first on duty in the *Hornet*, Captain Dent. He joined the *Enterprize*, under Blakeley, in 1811, as a lieutenant, and was serving in that capacity under Burrows at the time of the battle [with *Boxer*]. He wrote to Commodore Hull a very interesting account of that engagement. He was afterward transferred, first to the *Ontario*, and then to the *Java*, Commodore Perry, and with that officer cruised in the Mediterranean Sea until 1817. On his return he took command of the sloop of war *Peacock*, also preparing to cruise in the Mediterranean. In March, 1825, he was promoted to master commandant, and in March, 1835, he received the commission of captain."

Lossing goes on to describe the action as follows: "Better was the fortune of the 'lucky' *Enterprise*. She cruised for a long time off the New England coast, the terror of British provincial privateers, under Johnston Blakeley, until he was promoted to the command of the new sloop of war *Wasp*, when Lieutenant William Burrows became her commander. She continued on her old cruising ground, watching for the enemy from Cape Ann to the Bay of Fundy.

On the morning of the 1st of September [1813] the *Enterprise* sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and chased a schooner, suspected of being a British privateer, into Portland Harbor on the morning of the 3d. The next day she put to sea, steering eastward in quest of British cruisers reported to be near Manhegan Island, off Lincoln County, Maine. When approaching Pemaquid Point on the 5th, Burrows discovered in a bay what he supposed to be a vessel of war getting under way. He was not mistaken. She was a British brig. On observing the *Enterprise* she displayed four British ensigns, fired several guns as signals for boats that had been sent ashore to return, and, crowding canvas, bore down gallantly for the *Enterprise*. Burrows accepted the challenge, cleared his ship for action, and after getting at proper distance from land to have ample sea-room for conflict, he shortened sail and edged toward the stranger.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. At twenty minutes past three the brigs closed within half pistol-shot, and both vessels opened fire at the same time. The wind was light, there was little sea, and the cannonading was destructive. Ten minutes later the *Enterprise* ranged ahead of her antagonist, and, taking advantage of her position, she steered across the bows of the stranger, and delivered her fire with such precision and destructive energy that, at four o'clock, the British officer in command shouted through his trumpet that he had surrendered, but his flag, being nailed to the mast, could not be lowered until the *Enterprise* should cease firing. It was done. The brig was surrendered, and proved to be the *Boxer*, 14, Captain Samuel Blyth, who, in the engagement, had been nearly cut in two by an 18-pound ball. Almost at the moment when Blyth fell on the *Boxer*, Burrows, of the *Enterprise*, was mortally wounded. He was assisting the men in running out a carronade, and, in doing so, placed one foot against the bulwark to give lever to power to his efforts. While in that position, a shot, supposed to be a canister ball, struck his thigh, and, glancing from the bone into his body, inflicted a painful and fatal wound.

Both commanders were young men of great promise, and were highly esteemed in the service to which they respectively belonged. Blyth was killed instantly. Burrows lived eight hours. He refused to be carried below until the sword of the commander of the vanquished vessel should be presented to him. He grasped it eagerly, and said, 'Now I am satisfied; I die contented.' Both received their death-wounds at the beginning of the action; and the command of the *Enterprise* devolved upon the gallant Lieutenant Edward R. M'Call, of South Carolina, who conducted his part of the engagement to the close with great skill and courage. He took both vessels into Portland Harbor on the morning of the 7th, and on the following day the remains of both commanders were conveyed to the same cemetery, and buried side by side, with all the honors which their rank and powers could claim. The remains of Midshipman Kervin Water, of the *Enterprise*, the only one of her people mortally wounded except her commander, were laid by the side of those of his gallant leader in less than twenty days afterward, and over the graves of all commemorative monuments have been erected.

On the 6th of January following, [1814] the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, requested the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to present to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows 'a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the conflict with the British sloop *Boxer* on the 4th of September, 1813.' By the same joint resolution Congress requested the President to present Lieutenant M'Call, 'as second in command of the *Enterprise* in the conflict with the *Boxer*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices.'

In this engagement the *Boxer* was very much cut up both in hull and rigging, while the *Enterprise* suffered very little. The battle was a fair test of the comparative nautical skill and good gunnery of the combatants.

The loss of the *Boxer* was several killed besides the commander, and seventeen wounded. The *Enterprise* lost only one killed besides her commander, and ten wounded. This was the *Boxer's* last cruise as a war vessel. She was sold in Portland, and sailed from the port for several years as a merchantman. The *Enterprise* made only one more cruise during the war, under the command of Lieutenant Renshaw."

SILVER MASTER COMMANDANT OLIVER H. PERRY MEDAL

Battle of Lake Erie, 1813



Lot No. 176

- 176 **Master Commandant Oliver H. Perry. Captain of the United States Naval Squadron on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Silver.** Very Fine to Extremely Fine. J.NA.17, L.31, N.36. 2,058.6 gns. 64.5 mm. 3.8 - 4.0 mm. thick. No witness line evident. Mount broken from top at 12:00 (from obverse). The obverse is a rich deep coin silver gray while the reverse is a brighter silver in color. Both sides show signs of wear and given the fact that the piece had been mounted at the top, the cataloguer suggests that this medal may have been proudly worn by its recipient for many years. Loop broken from the top, originally accomplished in a small strip of silver through which two screwholes have been drilled to affix it. Slightly shift double struck.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer has seen just one other, the piece that went from our sale of March, 1998 to our January, 2003 Americana auction. Carlson (1986) noted only one prior auction record. There was no silver Perry in either the Dreyfuss or Middendorf sales. Obverse die failing in the center. No other signs of die or rim damage. Two step rim, as described on the silver NA.12 above. At the time, the U.S. Navy rank master commandant was equivalent to the Royal Navy rank of commander. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Jules Weiss, March 15, 1968.

Lossing's biographical sketch of Oliver Perry is interesting. He writes: "Oliver Hazard Perry was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, on the 23d of August, 1785. His father was then in the naval service of the United States. He entered the navy as midshipman at the age of fifteen years, on board the sloop-of-war *General Greene*, when war with France seemed inevitable. He first saw active service before Tripoli, in the squadron of Commodore Preble. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1810, and placed in command of the schooner *Revenge*, attached to Commodore Rodger's squadron in Long Island Sound. She was wrecked, but his conduct in saving public property was highly applauded. Early in 1812 he was placed in command of a flotilla of gun-boats in Newport Harbor. After his victorious battle on Lake Erie in 1813, he was promoted to post-captain, and at the close of the war he was placed in command of the *Java*, 44, a first-class frigate, and sailed with Decatur for the Mediterranean Sea.... On account of piracies in the West Indies, the United States government determined to send a little squadron there for the protection of American commerce. Perry was assigned to the command of it, and in 1819 he sailed in the *John Adams*, accompanied by the *Nonsuch*. In August he was attacked by the yellow fever, and on his birthday, (August 23d) he expired, at the age of thirty-four years."

Lossing describes the battle of Lake Erie in this dramatic fashion: "At a little past ten o'clock Perry's line was formed according to the plan arranged the previous evening, the *Niagara* in the van. The *Lawrence* [Perry's flag] was cleared for action and the battle-flag, bearing the words 'DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP,' in letters large enough, as we have observed, to be seen by the whole squadron, was brought out and displayed. The Commodore then addressed his officers and crew a few stirring words, and concluded by saying 'My brave lads! this flag contains the last words of Captain Lawrence. Shall I hoist it?' 'Ay, ay, sir!' they all shouted, as with one voice, and in a moment it was run up to the main-royal mast-head of the flag-ship, amid cheer after cheer, not only from the *Lawrence*, but the whole squadron. It was the signal for battle.

As the dinner-hour would occur at the probable time of action, the thoughtful Perry ordered refreshments to be distributed. The decks were then wetted and sprinkled with sand so that feet should not slip when blood should begin to flow. Then every man was placed in proper position. As the squadron moved slowly and silently toward the enemy, with a gentle breeze, at the rate of less than three knots, the *Niagara*, Captain Elliott, leading the van, it was discovered that [British commander] Barclay had made a disposition of his force that required a change in Perry's prescribed order of battle. It was instantly made, and the American squadron moved to the attack in the order best calculated to cope with the enemy. Barclay's vessels were near together. The [British] flag-ship *Detroit*, 19, was in the van supported by the schooner *Chippewa*, with one long 18 on a pivot, and two swivels. Next was the brig *Hunter*, 10; then the *Queen Charlotte*, 17, commanded by Finnis. The latter was flanked by the schooner *Lady Prevost*, 13, and the *Little Belt*, 3.

Perry, in the brig *Lawrence*, 20, moved forward, flanked on the left by the schooner *Scorpion*, under Champlin, bearing two long guns (32 and 12), and the schooner *Ariel*, Lieutenant Packet, which carried four short 12's. On the right of the *Lawrence* was the brig *Caledonia*, Captain Turner, with three long 24's. These were intended to encounter the *Chippewa*, *Detroit*, and *Hunter*. Captain Elliott, in the fine brig *Niagara*, 20, followed with instructions to fight the *Queen Charlotte*; while Almy, in the *Somers*, with two long 32's and two swivels, Senat, in the *Porcupine*, with one long 32, Conklin, in the *Tigress*, with one long 24, and Holdup, in the *Trippe*, one long 32, were left in the rear to engage the *Lady Prevost* and *Little Belt*.

The sun was within fifteen minutes of meridian when a bugle sounded on board the *Detroit* as a signal for action, and the bands of the British squadron struck up 'Rule Britannia.' A shout went up from that little squadron, and a 24-pound shot from the enemy's flag-ship was sent booming over the water toward the *Lawrence*, then a mile and a half distant. It was evident that Barclay appreciated the advantage of his long guns, and wished to fight at a distance, while Perry resolved to press to close quarters before opening his fire.

That first shot from the enemy fell short. Another, five minutes later, went crashing through the bulwarks of the *Lawrence*. It stirred the blood of her gallant men, but, at the command of Perry, she remained silent. 'Steady, boys! steady!' he said, while his dark eye flashed with the excitement of the moment, an excitement which was half smothered by his judgment. Slowly the American line, with the light wind abeam, moved toward that of the enemy, the two forming an acute angle of about fifteen degrees.

Signals were given for each vessel to engage its prescribed antagonist. At five minutes before twelve the *Lawrence* had reached only the third one in the enemy's line, and was almost as near the *Queen Charlotte* as the *Detroit*, with the *Caledonia* half-cable length behind, and the *Niagara* abaft the beam of the *Charlotte* and opposite the *Lady Prevost*.

The battle now began on the part of the Americans. The gallant young Champlin, then less than twenty-four years of age, who still (1867) lives to enjoy a well-earned reputation, had already fired the first (as he did the last) shot of the battle from the guns of the *Scorpion*.

This was followed by a cannonade from Packet, of the *Ariel*; and then the *Lawrence*, which had begun to suffer considerably from the enemy's missiles, opened fire upon the *Detroit* with her long bow-gun, a twelve-pounder. The action soon became general. The smaller, slow-sailing vessels had fallen in the rear, and when the battle began the *Trippe* was more than two miles from the enemy.

The *Scorpion* and *Ariel*, both without bulwarks, fought bravely, and kept their places with the *Lawrence* throughout the entire action. They did not suffer much, for the enemy concentrated his destructive energies upon the *Lawrence* and neglected the others. From the *Detroit*, the *Hunter*, the *Queen Charlotte*, and even from the *Lady Prevost*, shots were hurled upon the American flag-ship, with the determination to destroy her and her gallant commander, and then to cut up the squadron in detail. No less than thirty-four heavy guns were brought to bear upon her. The *Caledonia*, with her long guns, was enabled to do good execution from the beginning, but the shot of the carronades from the *Niagara* fell short of her antagonist. Of her twenty guns, only a long 12 was serviceable for a while. Shifting another, Elliott brought two to bear with effect, and these were served so vigorously that nearly all of the shot of that calibre were exhausted. The smaller vessels meanwhile were too far astern to be of much service.

Perry soon perceived that he was yet too far distant to damage the enemy materially, so he ordered word to be sent from vessel to vessel by trumpet for all to make sail, bear down upon Barclay, and engage in close combat. The order was



transmitted by Captain Elliott, who was a fast sailer, and his men were the best in the squadron, but he kept at a distance from the enemy, and continued firing his long guns. Perry meanwhile pressed on with the *Lawrence*, accompanied by the *Scorpion*, *Ariel*, and *Caledonia*, and at meridian exactly, when he supposed he was near enough for execution with his carronades, he opened the first division of his battery on the starboard side on the *Detroit*. His balls fell short, while his antagonist and her consorts poured upon the *Lawrence* a heavy storm of round shot from their long guns, still leaving the *Scorpion* and *Ariel* almost unnoticed. The *Caledonia* meanwhile engaged with the *Hunter*, but the *Niagara* kept a respectful distance from the *Queen Charlotte*, and gave that vessel an opportunity to go to the assistance of the *Detroit*. She passed the *Hunter*, and, placing herself astern of the *Detroit*, opened heavily upon the *Lawrence*, now, at a quarter past twelve, only musket-shot distance from her chief antagonist.

For two hours the gallant Perry and his devoted ship bore the brunt of the battle with twice his force, aided only by the schooners on his weather-bow and some feeble shots from the distant *Caledonia* when she could spare them from her adversary the *Hunter*. During that tempest of war his vessel was terribly shattered. Her rigging was nearly all shot away; her sails were torn into shreds; her spars were battered into splinters; her guns were dismounted; and, like the *Guerriere* when disabled by the *Constitution* she lay upon the waters almost a helpless wreck. The carnage on her deck had been terrible.

Out of one hundred and three sound men that composed her officers and crew when she went into action, twenty-two were slain and sixty-one were wounded. Perry's little brother had been struck down by a splinter at his side, but soon recovered. Yarnall, his first lieutenant, had come to him bleeding, his nose swelled to an enormous size, it having been perforated by a splinter, and his whole appearance the impersonation of carnage and ill luck, and said, 'All the officers in my division are cut down; can I have others?' They were sent; but Yarnall soon returned, again wounded and bleeding profusely, with the same sad story. 'I have no more officers to furnish you,' replied Perry; 'you must endeavor to make out by yourself.' The brave lieutenant did so. Thrice wounded, he kept the deck, and directed every shot from his battery in person. Forest, the second lieutenant, fell stunned at Perry's feet; and the gallant Brooks, so remarkable for his personal beauty, a son of an honored soldier of the old war for independence, and once governor of Massachusetts, was carried in a dying state to the cockpit, where balls were crashing through, his mind more exercised about his beloved commander and the fortunes of the day than himself. When the good surgeon, Parsons, who had hastened to the deck on hearing a shout of victory, returned to cheer the youth with the glorious tidings, the young hero's ears were closed and the doors of the earthly dwelling of his spirit were shut forever.



OLIVER H. PERRY.

While the *Lawrence* was being thus terribly smitten, officers and crew were anxiously wondering why the *Niagara*, 'the swift, stanch, well-mannered *Niagara*' kept aloof, not only from her prescribed antagonist the *Queen Charlotte*, now battling the *Lawrence*, but the other assailants of the flag-ship. Her commander himself had passed the order for close conflict, yet he kept far away; and when afterward censured, he pleaded in justification of his course his perfect obedience to the original order to keep at 'half-cable length behind the *Caledonia* on the line.' It may be said that his orders to fight the *Queen Charlotte*, who had left her line and gone into the thickest of the fight with the *Lawrence* and her supporting schooners, were quite as imperative, and that it was his duty to follow. This he did not do until the guns of the *Lawrence* became silent, and no signals were displayed by, nor special orders came from Perry.

These significant tokens of dissolution doubtless made Elliott believe that the Commodore was slain, and himself had become the chief commander of the squadron. He then hailed the *Caledonia*, and ordered Lieutenant Turner to leave the line and bear down upon the *Hunter* for close conflict, giving the *Niagara* a chance to pass for the relief of the *Lawrence*. The gallant Turner instantly obeyed, and the *Caledonia* fought her adversary nobly. The *Niagara* spread her canvas before a freshening breeze that had just sprung up, but, instead of going to the relief of the *Lawrence*, thus silently pleading for protection, she bore away toward the head of the enemy's squadron, passing the American flag-ship to the windward, and leaving her exposed to the still galling fire of the enemy, because, as was alleged in extenuation of this apparent violation of the rules of naval warfare and the claims of humanity, both squadrons had caught the breeze and moved forward, and left the crippled vessel floating astern. Elliott seemed to notice her only by sending a boat to bring round shot from her to replenish his own scanty store.

As the *Niagara* bore down she was assailed by shots from the *Queen Charlotte*, *Lady Prevost*, and *Hunter*, and returned them with spirit. It was while she was abreast of the *Lawrence's* larboard beam, and nearly half a mile distant, that Perry performed the gallant feat of transferring his broad pennant from one vessel to the other. He had fought as long as possible. More than two hours had worn away in the lake, utterly incapable of farther defense. His last effective heavy gun had been fired by himself, assisted by his purser and chaplain. Only fourteen unhurt persons remained on his deck, and only nine of these were seamen.

A less hopeful man would have pulled down his flag in despair; but Perry's spirit was too lofty to be touched by common misfortunes. From his mast-head floated the admonition, as if audibly spoken by the gallant *Lawrence*, DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP. In the dash of the *Caledonia* and the approach of the long-lagging *Niagara* he felt the inspiration of hope; and when he saw the latter, like the priest or the Levite, about to 'pass by on the other side,' unmindful of his

wounds, resolutions like swift intuitions filled his mind, and were quickly acted upon. The *Niagara* was stanch, swift, and apparently unhurt, for she had kept far away from great danger. He determined to fly to her deck, spread all needful sail to catch the stiffening breeze, bear down swiftly upon the crippled enemy, break his line, and make a bold stroke for victory.

With the calmness of perfect assurance, Perry laid aside his blue nankeen sailor's jacket which he had worn all day, and put on the uniform of his rank, as if conscious that he should secure a victory, and have occasion to receive as guests the conquered commander and officers of the British squadron. 'Yarnall,' he said, 'I leave the *Lawrence* in your charge, with the discretionary powers. You may hold out or surrender, as your judgment and the circumstances shall dictate.' He had already ordered his boat to be lowered, his broad pennant, and the banner with its glorious words, to be taken down, but leaving the Stars and Stripes floating defiantly over the battered hulk. With these, his little brother, and four stout seamen for the oars, he started upon his perilous voyage, anxiously watched by Yarnall and his companions.

He stood upright in his boat, the pennant and the banner half folded around him, a mark for the anxious eyes of his own men and for the guns of the enemy. The latter discovered the movement. Barclay, who was badly wounded, and whose flagship was almost dismantled, well knew that if Perry, who had fought the *Lawrence* so gallantly, should tread the quarter-deck of the fresh *Niagara* as commander, his squadron would be in great danger of defeat. He therefore ordered great and little guns to be brought to bear upon the frail but richly-laden vessel-laden with a hero of purest mould.

Cannon-balls, grape, canister, and musket-shot were hurled in showers toward the little boat during the fifteen minutes that it was making its way from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*. The oars were splintered, bullets traversed the boat, and the crew were covered with spray caused by the falling of heavy round and grape-shot in the water near. Perry stood erect, unmindful of danger. His men entreated him to be seated, for his life at that critical moment seemed too precious to be needlessly exposed to peril. It was not foolhardiness nor thoughtlessness, but the innately brave spirit of the man, that kept him on his feet. At length, when his oarsmen threatened to cease labor if he did not sit down, he consented to do so. A few minutes later they were all climbing onto the deck of the *Niagara*, entirely unharmed, and greeted with the loud cheers of the Americans, who had watched the movement with breathless anxiety.

Perry was met at the gangway by the astonished Elliott. There stood the hero of the fight, blackened with the smoke of battle, but unharmed in person and unflinching in his determination to win victory—he whom the commander of the *Niagara* thought to be dead. There were hurried questions and answers. 'How goes the day?' asked Elliot. 'Bad enough,' responded Perry; 'why are the gun-boats so far astern?' 'I'll bring them up,' said Elliot. 'Do so,' responded Perry. Such is the reported substance of the brief conversation of the two commanders, at the close of which Elliot pushed off in a small boat to hurry up the lagging vessels. Having given his orders to each to use sails and oars with the greatest vigor, he went on board the *Somers*, and behaved gallantly until the close of the action.

At a glance Perry comprehended the condition and capabilities of the *Niagara*. There had been few casualties on board of her, and she was in perfect order for conflict. He immediately ran up his pennant, displayed the blue banner, hoisted the signal for close action, and received quick responses and cheers from the whole squadron; hove to, altered the course of the vessel, set the proper sails, and bore down upon the British line which lay half a mile distant.

Meanwhile the gallant Yarnall, after consulting Lieutenant Forrest and Sailing-master Taylor, had struck the flag of the *Lawrence*, for she was utterly helpless, and humanity required that firing upon her should cease. As the starry flag trailed to the deck a triumphant shout went up from the British. It was heard by the wounded on the *Lawrence*. When informed of the cause, their hearts grew almost still, and in the anguish of chagrin they refused to be attended by the surgeon, and cried out, 'Sink the ship! sink the ship! Let us all sink together!' Noble fellows! they were worthy of their commander. In less than thirty minutes after they had offered themselves a willing sacrifice for the honor of their country's flag, they were made joyful by hearing the step and voice of their beloved commander again upon the deck of the *Lawrence*.

Perry's movement against the British line was successful. He broke it; passed at half pistol-shot distance between the *Lady Prevost* and *Chippewa* on his larboard, and the *Detroit*, *Queen Charlotte*, and *Hunter* on his starboard, and poured in tremendous broadsides right and left from double-shotted guns. Ranging ahead of the vessels on his starboard, he rounded to and raked the *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte*, which had got foul of each other. Close and deadly was his fire upon them with great guns and musketry.

Meanwhile, the *Lawrence* having drifted out of her place in the line, her position against the *Detroit* was taken by *Caledonia*, Captain Turner; the latter's place in line, as opposed to the *Hunter*, was occupied by the *Trippe*, commanded by Lieutenant Holdup. These gallant young officers had exchanged signals to board the *Detroit*, when they saw the *Niagara* with the Commodore's pennant bearing down to break the British line. Turner followed her closely with the *Caledonia*; and the freshened breeze having brought up the *Somers*, Mr. Almy, the *Tigress*, Lieutenant Concklin, and the *Poreupine*, Acting Master Senat, the whole American squadron except the *Lawrence* was, for the first time, engaged in the conflict. The fight was terrible for a few minutes, and the combatants were completely enveloped in smoke.

Eight minutes after Perry dashed through the British line the colors of the *Detroit* were struck, and her example was speedily followed by all the other vessels of Barclay's squadron, excepting the *Little Belt* and *Chippewa*...which attempted to escape to leeward. Champlin with the *Scorpion*, and Holdup with the *Trippe*, made chase after the fugitives, and both were overtaken and brought back to grace the triumph of the victor, the *Little Belt* by the former, and the *Chippewa* by the latter. It was in this chase that Champlin fired the last gun in that memorable battle. 'So near were they to making their escape,' says Champlin in a letter to the author, 'that it was 10 o'clock in the evening before I came to an anchor under the stern of the *Lawrence* with the *Little Belt* in tow.'

It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the flag of the *Detroit* was lowered. The roar of cannon ceased; and as the blue vapor of battle was borne away by the breeze, it was discovered that the two squadrons were intermingled. The victory was complete.

SILVER CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART MEDAL

U.S.S. Constitution v. H.M.S. Cyane & H.M.S. Levant, 1815

The Ship's Surgeon's Own Medal



Lot No. 177

- 177 **Captain Charles Stewart. U.S.S. Constitution (52) v. H.M.S. Cyane (34) and H.M.S. Levant (21), February 20, 1815. Silver, gilt.** About Uncirculated. J.NA.22, L.47, N.37. 2,264.3 gns. 65.2 mm. 4.2 - 4.7 mm. thick. Witness line 3:00 (from obverse). **The ship's surgeon's medal:** edge finely engraved "*Presented by the President to Doctr. John A. Kearney in Compliance with a Resolution of the Congress of the United States.*" The gilding on both sides is still nearly complete, showing light silver only in the highest points where the piece has been rubbed over time. When the gilding was applied is unknown. It is tempting to think that Surgeon Doctor Kearney had it done. There are several rim bruises on both sides and a few minor rim ties on each but no serious defects and certainly none that detract from the importance of the piece. The medal still makes a very pleasing presentation and when first made must have been quite dramatic in appearance.

Extremely rare: Carlson (1986) noted no prior auction records. The only other silver Stewart medals the cataloguer has seen is the Dreyfuss:5335 to Middendorf:25 specimen (weight 2,275.1 gns.) and the one in the next lot. Struck from the obverse after the cud had formed above ONSTITUTION but before it became unsightly enough for the mint to file it down on struck medals. Two step rim as seen on the silver NA.12 and NA.17 above. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Silver naval medals with edge inscriptions to named recipients are very few and far between. Besides this one, the cataloguer knows of the Decatur medal in the ANS with edge engraved to Lt. George C. Read and the remarkable (holed and plugged) Biddle medal with edge engraved to Lt. Isaac Mayo and Mayo's name engraved in place of Biddle's on the obverse (ex Butterfield & Butterfield's sale of November 20, 1989, lot 6149).

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

John A. Kearney entered the navy with the rank of Surgeon's Mate on March 3, 1800. He was promoted Surgeon July 24, 1813. Some idea of what it meant to be a surgeon aboard a sailing navy ship in time of battle can be gained from Lossing's account of Dr. Parson's extreme experience aboard *U.S.S. Lawrence* as she was shot to splinters during the Battle of Lake Erie.

Lossing writes: "The scenes on board the *Lawrence*, as described to me by Doctor Parsons, must have been extremely terrible. The vessel was shallow, and the ward-room, used as a cockpit, to which the wounded were taken, was mostly above water, and exposed to the shots of the enemy; while nothing but the deck-planks separated it from the terrible tumult above, caused by the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying, the deep rumbling of the gun-carriages, the awful explosions of the cannon, the crash of round-shot as they splintered spars, stove the bulwarks, dismantled the heavy ordnance, and cut the rigging, while through the seams of the deck blood streamed into the surgeon's room in many a crimson rill.

When the battle had raged half an hour, and the crew of the *Lawrence* were falling one by one, the Commodore called from the small skylight for the doctor to send up one of his six assistants. In five minutes the call was repeated and obeyed, and again repeated and obeyed, until Parsons was left alone.... Midshipman Lamb had his arm badly shattered. While moving forward to lie down, after the doctor had dressed the wound, a round-shot came crashing through the side of the vessel, struck the young man in the side, dashed him across the room, and killed him instantly. Pohig, a Narraganset Indian, badly wounded, was released from his sufferings in the same way by another ball that passed through the cockpit. No less than six round-shot entered the surgeon's room during the action.

Some of the incidents witnessed by the doctor were not so painful.... Lieutenant Yarnall was wounded, yet kept the deck.... He had his scalp badly torn, and 'came below,' said the doctor, 'with the blood streaming over his face.' Some lint was applied to the wound and confined by a handkerchief, and the lieutenant was then directed to come for better dressing after the battle, as he insisted upon returning to the deck. It was not long before he again made his appearance, having received a second wound. On the deck were stowed some

hammocks stuffed with reed-tops, of 'cat-tails,' as they are popularly called. These filled the air like down, and had settled like snow upon the blood-wet head and face of Yarnall. When he made his appearance below, his visage was ludicrous beyond description: his head appeared like that of a huge owl. The wounded roared with laughter, and cried out, 'The devil has come among us!'"

The cataloguer has had some difficulty establishing the history of *H.M.S. Cyane*. There appear to be two possible choices. She has been described as a captured Frenchman (*Columbine*) Sixth Rate of 22 guns and 540 tons launched in 1806; and a Banterer class Sixth Rate of 32 guns, ordered on January 30, 1805, her keel laid by Bass at Topsham/Lympstone in August, 1805, launched on October 14, 1805 carrying 22 9-pounders on her upper deck, six 24-pounders on her quarterdeck, two 6- and two 24-pounders in her forecastle. After her capture she was commissioned into the U.S. Navy as *U.S.S. Cyane* with a ship's complement of 190 men. She was carried on the Navy List as a 24-gun corvette after 1822. In 1836 she was broken up.

H.M.S. Levant was a Cyrus class Sixth Rate sloop of 20 guns and 464 tons. Ordered on November 18, 1812 her keel was laid by Courtney of Chester in January, 1813 and she was launched on December 8, 1813. She carried two 6- and 20 32-pounders on her single gun-deck. She was commanded by Captain the Honorable G. Douglas. Following her capture off Porto Santo Madeira she was retaken by *H.M.S. Acasta* in March and remained in service until broken up in 1820.

Lossing (1868) describes Captain Stewart in these words: "Charles Stewart was born in Philadelphia on the 22d of July, 1776. His parents were natives of Ireland. His father, who was a mariner in the merchant service, came to America at an early age. Charles was the youngest of eight children, and lost his father before he was two years of age. He entered the merchant service on the ocean at the age of thirteen years as a cabin-boy, and rose gradually to the office of captain. In March, 1798, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, and made his first cruise under Commodore Barney. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the armed schooner *Experiment*. At the beginning of the autumn of that year he fought and captured the French schooner *Two Friends*, after an action of ten minutes, without incurring loss on his part.

From that time the career of Lieutenant Stewart was a most honorable one to himself and the navy of his country. He was conspicuous in the war with Tripoli, and was greatly beloved by the brave Decatur for his services there, and his generous friendship ever afterward. In the month of May, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of master commandant, and to that of captain in 1806. During that and the following year he was employed in superintending the construction of gun-boats. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the frigate *Constitution*. He was with her in Hampton Roads in February, 1813, where, by skillful management, he eluded the enemy, and took his ship safely to Norfolk. After the war he was placed in command (1816) of the *Franklin*, 74, and conveyed the Hon. Richard Rush, American minister, to England. Until very recently he has been employed, afloat or ashore, in the naval service of his country.... Admiral Stewart is the only surviving officer in the civil or military service of the United States who holds a commission dated in the last century. He is a most interesting link between the fathers of the Revolution and the patriots and heroes of our day...."

SECOND SILVER CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART MEDAL

U.S.S. *Constitution* v. H.M.S. *Cyane* & H.M.S. *Levant*



Lot No. 178

- 178 Captain Charles Stewart. U.S.S. *Constitution* (52) v. H.M.S. *Cyane* (34) and H.M.S. *Levant* (21), February 20, 1815. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike. J.NA.22, L.47, N.37. 2,242.8 gns. 65.3 mm. 4.3 - 4.6 mm. thick. Witness line 12:00 (from obverse). Both sides are toned in a light silver gray with areas of iridescent gold, rose and pale blue showing. The fields are bright and semi-reflective, those on the obverse being partially mirrorlike. Some light hair-lines are visible on both sides. The reverse shows the *Constitution* in the background engaging the British frigates *Levant* and *Cyane*. Sharply triple struck. **Extremely rare:** as noted, the cataloguer has seen only three of these in silver. Struck from later states of both dies than Surgeon Kearney's medal in the previous lot, rim break on obverse above M, rim cud on reverse above ONSTITUTION filed down at the mint. In 1966, Ted Craige determined the specific gravity of this piece to be 10.52. Two step rim as on Surgeon Kearney's medal above. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Frank Racine, November 16, 1966.

Lossing (1868) describes this fight as follows: "Stewart sailed farther southward toward Cape St. Vincent, and on the 20th of February, 1815, he discovered a strange sail and made chase. At about two o'clock in the afternoon a second vessel appeared farther to the leeward. Both were ships, and evidently in company. Toward evening one signaled the other, and they drew together. The *Constitution* still kept up the chase, and crowded all sail to get the nearest of the two under her guns before night should set in. At near sunset she fired a few shots, but they fell short. Stewart found he was slowly gaining on the fugitives, and cleared the *Constitution* for action. At six, being within range, he showed his colors, when the two strangers flung out the British flag.

The position of the three vessels now became very interesting. The *Constitution* shot by, and the three ships were so ranged that they formed the points of an equilateral triangle, Stewart's vessel to windward of the other two. In this advantageous position the *Constitution* commenced the action, the three vessels keeping up unceasing and terrific fires for about fifteen minutes, when that of the enemy slackened. An immense volume of heavy smoke hung over the combatants, admitting only an occasional gleam of moonlight. The *Constitution* also became silent; and as the cloud of smoke rolled sullenly away as a very light breeze sprung up, Stewart perceived the leading ship of the enemy to be under the lee-beam of his own vessel, while the sternmost was luffing up as if with intention of tacking, and crossing the stern of the *Constitution*. The latter delivered a broadside into the ship abreast of her, and then, by a skillful management of the sails, backed swiftly astern, compelling the foe to fill again to avoid being raked.

The leading ship now attempted to tack so as to cross the bow of the *Constitution*. For some time both vessels maneuvered admirably, pouring heavy shot into each other whenever opportunity offered, when, at a quarter before seven, the British vessel fired a gun to leeward and struck her flag. Lieutenant Hoffman was sent to take possession of her. She was the frigate *Cyane*, 36, Captain Falcoln, manned by a crew of one hundred and eighty men.

Stewart now looked after the *Cyane's* consort, which had been forced out of the combat by the crippled condition of her running gear, and to avoid damage from the *Constitution's* heavy cannonading. She was ignorant of the fate of her consort. About an hour after the action had ceased, having repaired damages, she bore up, and met the *Constitution* coming down in search of her. They crossed on opposite tacks, each delivering a broadside as they did so. For a time there was a brisk running fight, the *Constitution* chasing, and her bow guns sending shot that ripped up the planks of her antagonist. The latter was soon overpowered, and at ten o'clock at night she fired a gun to leeward and surrendered. Lieutenant (now Admiral) W. B. Shubrick was sent to take possession of her. She was found to be the *Levant*, 18, Captain Douglas.

The *Constitution* at this time was equipped with fifty-two guns, and her complement of men and boys was about four hundred and seventy. The *Cyane* was a frigate-built ship, mounting twenty 32-pound carronades on her gun-deck, and ten 18-pound carronades, with two chase guns, on her quarter-deck and forecastle, making thirty-four in all. Her complement of men was one hundred and eighty-five. The *Levant* was a new ship, mounting eighteen 32-pound carronades, a shifting 18 on her top-gallant forecastle, and two chase-guns, making twenty-one in all. Her regular complement was one hundred and thirty souls. Both vessels had additional numbers on board, going to the Western Islands to bring away a ship that was being built there. The loss of the *Constitution* in this gallant action was three killed and twelve wounded. That of the enemy, in the two vessels, was estimated at seventy-seven killed and wounded.

The *Constitution* was so little damaged that in three hours after her last conflict she was again ready for action. She had been engaged for three hours with her antagonists, but the actual fighting had not occupied more than forty-five minutes. She had not a single officer hurt. It was a most gallant fight in that moonlit sea by the three vessels; and the commanders of all received, as they deserved to, the highest praise.

The Common Council of New York gave [Stewart] the freedom of the city in a gold box, and tendered to him and his officers the hospitalities of the city at a public dinner. The Legislature of Pennsylvania gave him thanks in the name of the state, and voted him a gold-hilted sword; and the Congress of the United States voted him and his brave men the thanks of the nation, and directed a gold medal, commemorative of the capture of the *Cyane* and *Levant*, to be struck and presented to him. His exploits and that of his ship became the theme for oratory and song, and from that day to this the people of the United States have held that vessel in peculiar reverence. She was always fortunate in having skillful commanders, and brave and intelligent men. Her crews were principally men of New England. From the time of the Tripolitan War until she left off cruising and became a school-ship, she always ranked as a 'lucky vessel.'

The gallant commander of the *Constitution* at the close of the war, who was then a veteran in the service, still (1867) survives, and is often called affectionately by the name given to his vessel 'Old Ironsides.' He lives in retirement, with a sufficiency of this world's goods, in an unostentatious dwelling on the banks of the Delaware, at Bordentown New Jersey, around which are delightful grounds attached to the mansion."

UNITED STATES HISTORICAL MEDALS

Struck Under Indifferent Authority



Lot No. 179

- 179 **Captains Stephen Decatur and James Lawrence, 1813. Silver.** Choice Very Fine. Neuzil 50. 269.0 gns. 32.8 mm. 2.0 - 2.1 mm. thick. No witness line. Rich coin silver gray in color on both sides. A couple of minor rim marks are noted on the Decatur side, but none are really important. Heavy obverse rim cud at 8:30. **Apparently unique:** Neuzil notes just one known in silver and about 10 in white metal. Although dated 1813 in the inscriptions, it is likely that the Decatur portrait die at least was cut later since Furst gives Decatur commodore's rank which he did not hold until his 1815 voyage aboard *U.S.S. President*.

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2066).



Lot No. 180

Lot No. 181

- 180 **Captains Stephen Decatur and James Lawrence, 1813. White metal.** Choice Extremely Fine. N.50. 173.1 gns. 33.1 mm. An attractive piece, toned in light pewter gray with brightly reflective lustre in the protected areas of both sides. Heavy obverse rim cud at 8:30. **Extremely rare:** Neuzil notes about 10 known in white metal.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's 34th Sale (May 14, 1983, lot 124).

- 181 **Captains Stephen Decatur and James Lawrence, 1813. White metal.** In terms of wear, Choice About Uncirculated if not actually Uncirculated. Prooflike. N.50. 189.1 gns. 33.7 mm. Brightly reflective fields, lightly frosty central devices. There are some minor hairlines and some light staining on both sides. Obverse rim cud at 8:30 seems lower and may have been filed after striking. Considerable tin pest on both sides. **Extremely rare:** Neuzil notes about 10 known in white metal.

Ex C.E. Bullowa's Mail Bid Sale, October 24, 1974, lot 195.



Lot No. 182

- 182 **The Peace of Ghent Signed by the Belligerents, 1814. Bronze. Choice Uncirculated.** 794.4 gns. 45.5 mm. Unsigned. Obv: PAX and globe. Rev: Inscription in wreath. Lovely, deep chocolate brown on the obverse, lighter mahogany brown on the reverse. Essentially as made. Signed by America and Great Britain at Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814, the treaty of peace ended the War of 1812 but left unsettled the issues over which the parties went to war. The Maine-Canada boundary dispute was referred to arbitration. Signing by the British delegate presumptively enacted the treaty for Great Britain. For the Americans, the treaty would not be enacted until its ratification by the U.S. Senate in 1815.

Ex Fred Baldwin, June 6, 1967.

BRONZE PEACE OF GHENT MEDALS



Lot No. 183

- 183 **The Peace of Ghent Signed by the Belligerents, 1814.** Bronze. **Uncirculated.** 441.2 gns. 40.4 mm. By G. Mills. Obv: Peace on shell in waves. Rev: Dove above inscription in wreath. Both sides are rich mahogany brown in color. The fields are bright and somewhat reflective. Woodward thought this was a lovely design.

Ex Joseph J. Mickley Collection (W. E. Woodward, October 28, 1867, lot 2885); Charles Iro Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chopmon, June 20, 1882, lot 321); Presidential Coin and Antique Company via private treaty, date unrecorded.



Lot No. 184

- 184 **The Peace of Ghent Signed by the Belligerents, 1814.** Bronze. **Uncirculated.** 438.2 gns. 40.8 mm. By G. Mills. A second. Obv: Peace on shell in waves. Rev: Dove above inscription in wreath. This piece is toned in a deeper orange brown and tan shade.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. 1994 medal catalog, no.351.



Lot No. 185

- 185 **The Peace of Ghent Signed by the Belligerents, 1814.** Bronze. About **Uncirculated.** 439.6 gns. 40.8 mm. By G. Mills. A third. Obv: Peace on shell in waves. Rev: Dove above inscription in wreath. Nice, light mahogany brown in color. Small rim dent on the obverse at 8:30.

Ex Wayte Raymond Collection II (NASCA, June 6, 1978, lot 4230).

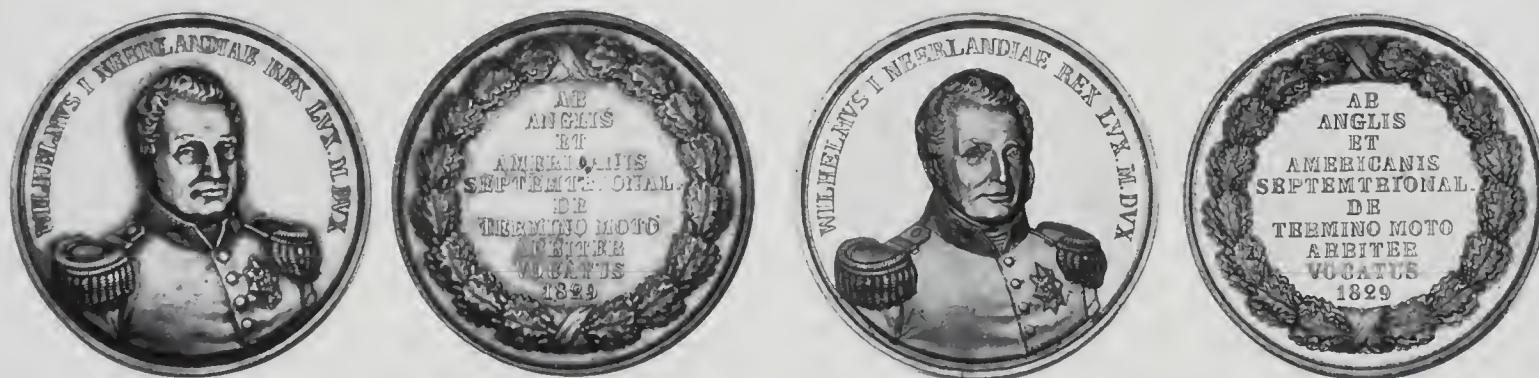
WHITE METAL PEACE OF GHENT MEDAL



Lot No. 186

- 186 **The Peace of Ghent Ratified by the U.S. Senate, 1815.** White metal. **Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 269.5 gns. 38.5 mm. Unsigned. Obv: Wheat sheaf, A FREE IMPORTATION PEACE & PLENTY. Rev: Ship flying the Union Jack, TO AMERICA PEACE RATIFIED FEB. 17 1815. A gem specimen, both sides showing brightly reflective, nearly fully mirrorlike fields offsetting lightly frosty central devices. Holed. **Very rare** at the least, the first such the cataloguer remembers seeing.

A PAIR OF MAINE-CANADA BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT MEDALS



Lot No. 187

Lot No. 188

- 187 **Maine-Canada Boundary Settlement, 1829. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Medina 398, Bushnell:325. 437.9 gns. 42.4 mm. Unsigned. Obv: Bust of William I, King of the Netherlands. Rev: Inscription within wreath recognizing his call to be arbitrator in the boundary dispute. Both sides are toned in a rich coin silver gray shade with areas of iridescent blue principally on the reverse. The fields are brightly reflective and nearly fully mirrorlike. A few stray hairlines are noted on the obverse. **Very rare** in this metal. The king's decision was rejected by America because it deprived Maine of 5,000 square miles of territory she claimed as her own.

The boundary dispute between America and Great Britain over the land and water boundaries between Maine and Canada took nearly a century and a half to settle. The treaty of Paris (1783) fixed the north-east boundary of the United States along the middle of the St. Croix River "from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source" and "due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude." The vagueness of the description was the cause of the dispute.

The various attempts to resolve the dispute include Jay's Treaty (1794), the Commission of 1798, the Treaty of Ghent (1814), commissions under Ghent (1816 and 1822), the Convention of 1827 setting up the King of Netherlands as arbitrator (approved in 1829, the date of the medal), the king's decision (1831) rejected leading to the Aristook War (1838-39), and the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) which settled the land boundary issues. The water boundary problems persisted, however, leading to the conventions of 1892 and 1908, the Treaty of Washington (1910), and the second Treaty of Washington (1925) that finally settled the boundary.

Ex Henry Christensen, September 20, 1967, lot 367.

- 188 **Maine-Canada Boundary Settlement, 1829. Bronze. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Medina 398, Bushnell:325. 569.0 gns. 42.4 mm. Unsigned. Obv: Bust of William I, King of the Netherlands. Rev: Inscription within wreath recognizing his call to be arbitrator in the boundary dispute. A lovely example, toned in a very pale golden brown, nearly dark desert khaki. The fields are bright, smooth, and show a light wash of iridescent blue.

Ex Jacques Schulman, June 12, 1971.

FIRST FRENCH SPOILIATION PAYMENT MEDALS



Lot No. 189

- 189 **First French Spoliation Payment, 1836.** Bronze. **Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Neuzil 60. 949.6 gns. 51.4 mm. 4.2 - 4.6 mm. thick. Unmarked edge. Obv: Bust of French King Louis Philippe. Rev: France at left, the god Mercury with a bag of gold flying towards America at the right, inscription around acknowledging the first payment to the United States. Toned in a light gray and brown with iridescent green and rose on both sides. There are a couple of very trivial rim tics, principally on the reverse. **Extremely rare:** Neuzil suggested only two to four were known. The cataloguer feels that the medal's language and fabric suggest that Furst made these dies after his return to France in 1840.

America and other nations claimed losses suffered at French hands during the Napoleonic War and made claims for redress in 1815. European claims against France were promptly paid but American ones were put off because the French counter-claimed with violations of trading privileges that had led to monetary losses by her own citizens. After negotiation, France agreed to make the first payment of American spoliation claims in February 1833 but when the bill was presented for payment the French Parliament refused to appropriate the funds. President Jackson threatened reprisals and asked the Congress to authorize American warships on the high seas to seize and confiscate for sale French vessels they found. The French demanded an apology for the belligerent threat, Jackson proclaimed his country's honor and refused the French demand, asked Congress for funds for coastal defenses, and prepared for war. It was all fine drama put on for the American public. Timely British arbitration was accepted in 1836 and France made the first four payments by May of that year.

Ex World Art Medals 7th Sale (May 20, 1984, lot 47).



Lot No. 190

- 190 **First French Spoliation Payment, 1836.** Bronze. **Choice Uncirculated.** N.60. A second. 903.4 gns. 51.4 mm. 4.2 - 4.4 mm. thick. Unmarked edge. Obv: Bust of French King Louis Philippe. Rev: France at left, the god Mercury with a bag of gold flying towards America at the right, inscription around acknowledging the first payment to the United States. Both sides of this example are toned in a rich, orange brown shade. There are a few light marks on the fields, none important. One small obverse rim tic is noted at 5:00. **Extremely rare:** Neuzil suggested only two to four were known.

Ex Wayne Raymond Collection II (NASCA, June 6, 1978, lot 4233); F.S. Werner.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE / KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AWARD MULE



Lot No. 191

- 191 **Battle of Lake Erie, 1813 / Kentucky Legislature Award, 1860 Mule.** Bronze. **Choice Uncirculated.** 561.7 gns. 42.0 mm. Signed Lovett, NY. Obv: ships in combat, "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS" LAKE ERIE SEP.10th 1813. Rev: TO BY RESOLUTION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE FEB.11th. 1860. 1813 Lake Erie/1860 Kentucky. Both sides are toned in a very pale golden brown and mahogany shade. There is a small rim cud on the obverse at 10:00. Like the much earlier Pennsylvania state medal, this was authorized by the state's legislature as a gesture towards the participants in the battle who came from Kentucky.

Ex Dr. Thomas Hall, Virgil M. Brand Collection No.2893, Horace L.P. Brand, New Netherlands Coin Company.

UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER WASHINGTON MEDAL

Commander in Chief Army of the United States



Lot No. 192

- 192 **Washington Commander in Chief Army of the United States. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** J.CM.6, Betts 57, Witham 13. 512.1 gns. 40.5 mm. Rims 2.7 - 2.9 mm. thick. A museum quality specimen of this classic, very early Washington medal. The obverse is richly toned in deep coin silver gray on the periphery, lighter in the field; while the reverse is a lovely pale gray and delicate gold combination. The fields are semi-reflective, particularly those on the reverse. Nicely struck, with full detail showing in Washington's hair over his ear and the epaulet on the shoulder. On the reverse, the eagle's head is full, and its eyes can be seen without the aid of magnification. Obv: Washington's military bust facing left. Rev: Eagle claspings thunderbolt in its talons and a branch of peace in its beak above the globe on which one sees a map of the United States, date 1783 above. No important defects requiring mention, essentially no rim disturbances of any significance.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer knows of eight examples (and has seen five of them), including: **this;** the Ford specimen sold last May with his Washingtonia; LaRiviere:3047, ex Brand; Witham:2106; Garrett:1751; Norweb Family; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Jefferson's own specimen at Monticello. This is the first marriage of the eagle above globe reverse die to the Washington alone bust obverse. The second was to the Washington & Franklin obverse die. This medal was struck as private business at the Philadelphia Mint under a presidential order dated October 18, 1805 (see Witham, p.29). (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

UNIQUE GOLD 1876 CENTENNIAL MEDAL



Lot No. 193



UNIQUE GOLD 1876 CENTENNIAL MEDAL

"It may well become the most valuable and well-known medal of the past century."



Lot No. 193

- 193 **Centennial of the Independence of the United States, 1876. Gold. Choice Brilliant Proof.** Julian CM.11, Loubat 82. 2,323.6 gns. 57.5 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.2 mm. thick. The obverse and reverse fields are bright, fully reflective and show deep mirrors. The central devices and encircling border are attractively frosted. The strike is extremely sharp, showing all the detail in the dies, including portions of Miss Liberty's face on the 1776-dated side which are not usually seen on bronze or aluminum examples. There are a few light marks in the fields including a couple of hairlines, but these are essentially trivial compared to the importance of the piece.

Unique, no hint or rumor of another has been heard since July, 1976 when this medal was first discovered. No die breaks or damage of any kind. Julian wrote that this medal "...may well become the most valuable and well-known medal of the past century." He went on to say that "Since there are (in 1977) no published records concerning this piece, it is probable that Chief Coiner A. Loudon Snowden caused this piece to be struck in a clandestine manner for himself or a friend." The following information, developed largely by researcher William Swoger at John Ford's behest, suggests alternate scenarios for the medal's striking.

Swoger wrote to Mr. Ford that the unique gold CM-11 Centennial medal was specially made for John Welsh as a mark of honor. Welsh (1805-1886) was born, lived, and died in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Select Council (1855-57), chairman of the executive committee with charge over the Great Central Sanitary Fair (1864), president of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, and most significantly, president of the Board of Finance for the U.S. Centennial Exposition (1872-76) and manager of its finances. In its authorization of the Centennial medals, Congress directed that the Mint should strike them for the Centennial Board of Finance "upon payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof."



John Welsh

Mr. Ford believes it is possible that this medal was made for and presented to Welsh by the Centennial Board of Finance during the Centennial festivities on July 4, 1876. On the same occasion the City of Philadelphia presented Welsh with a money gift of \$50,000. The editors of Appleton's biographical dictionary confirm that Welsh received a gold medal and a grant of \$50,000 on that date but do not describe the medal and attribute both gifts to the City of Philadelphia. The money gift is undisputed, because the following year Welsh used it to endow a chair in history and English literature at the University of Pennsylvania that still bears his name. Exactly what type of medal he received is unknown because it was not described and, as Julian pointed out, there is no Mint record of a CM-11 having been struck in gold. In addition, the cataloguer notes that the only large size Centennial medals authorized by the June 16, 1874 Act of Congress were the bronze and gilt bronze ones.

It is possible that the Centennial Board of Finance purchased the medal from the Mint at cost. It is equally possible that the City of Philadelphia asked the Centennial Board of Finance to have the medal made at the Mint. It is also possible that Coiner Snowden or another Mint official had the medal made for Welsh, the City of Philadelphia, or the Centennial Finance Committee. Welsh's official and personal Centennial Exposition papers are in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania so an answer to this question may be discovered one day. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Manfra, Tordella & Brooks, August 6, 1976; earlier, ex Mrs. F. Roma, Philadelphia, PA.

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER WASHINGTON MEDAL



Lot No. 192

UNIQUE GOLD 1876 CENTENNIAL MEDAL



Lot No. 193

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE STRUCK BRONZE DIPLOMATIC MEDAL



Lot No. 202

THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MEDAL

An Exceptional Numismatic Archive

The Most Comprehensive in Private Hands

There may be no other early American medal with as complex a pedigree and as difficult a progeny as the 1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. The Ford Collection offers a glimpse at just how problematical the medal's history can be and how filled with pitfalls for even the most fastidious of researchers its study can be. It is certainly due to the byzantine windings of its history that the Diplomatic Medal has not been as appreciated as it should be.

Had we either of the two or three gold Diplomatic Medals struck 1792 we would know which die pair had been selected for the honor of striking the Diplomatic Medal as intended by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. The fact that the first obverse die (note that in his letter of April 30, 1790 to William Short, Jefferson requires only the Great Seal to be shown on the medal, leaving the other side up to the artist's choice, although making a suggestion that Dupre wisely followed) broke in hardening does not help in identifying a medal struck from it since no struck or clichéd example is known from a broken obverse. The same can be said for the reverse (the Peace and Commerce side). The two broken dies, obverse and reverse, in the Boston Public Library's collection may be the ones mentioned as broken in 1791, but if so, they seem to have left no children behind them.

There are only two struck bronze Diplomatic Medals known to the cataloguer. Both are from the same obverse and reverse die. Neither is from the broken dies in the Boston Public Library. Nor are they like the 1876 U.S. Mint copy dies, which seem to have derived from lead trials brought back from Europe by Professor Jules Marcou after 1867 and used by Barber as exemplars during 1874-5. The struck bronze medals are attested to in trial form by two lead trials that will be found below. In the absence of the gold medals, the cataloguer has chosen to describe the Bushnell-Garrett bronze medal as an original. He notes that Carl Carlson and John Ford both felt similarly.

Possibly no other order for a medal gave its engraver and commissioner more trouble than did that for the Diplomatic Medal. At least three different obverse dies were cut together with three reverses. After all that work the specifications of only three gold medals were worked up. Perhaps the considerable values of these diplomatic presents were what stopped the project. Jefferson specified that each medal was to be worth \$150 and each of the 365 links in its accompanying chain was to be valued at 30 cents for each of the years the diplomat had served his country in America. The Marquis de la Luzerne's gold medal was worth \$150 but his seven years' service made each link worth \$2.10 and the whole chain \$766.50. Perhaps the difficulty in striking the medals halted production. Or, more likely, Dupre and his helper Gatteaux had more pressing matters at hand following the outbreak of the Revolution of 1793.

In any event, only two or three gold and nine bronze Diplomatic Medals are known to have been struck. As noted, the gold medals are today untraced. Only two bronze specimens are documented but there is a rumor of a third in Europe and the piece mentioned in the July, 1893 *AJN* also needs running down. Six in bronze were given to Jefferson's agent in Paris together with the dies. Professor Marcou said he was shown one by Dupre's son and two by Gatteaux's son; none of these are presently traced.

Julian's description of the medal under his CM.15 is necessarily brief and, while not inaccurate, is too compressed to be very useful. The descriptions and plates in Julian Boyd's edition of Jefferson's papers (v.16, 1961) are very helpful. The listing produced by the American Numismatic Society in 1995 is a good start but, given the limited number of pieces held by that institution, is necessarily incomplete and conflates the dies of the Marcou lead trials with those of the struck bronze originals.

The cataloguer makes no claims to having crafted here more than a useful beginning to the study of a medal of exceptional importance to both United States numismatic and national history. Materials in the Ford archives to be donated to the American Numismatic Society at a later date will, no doubt, shed further light on the problem of these medals. Hopefully, a forum more appropriate to their importance than an auction catalogue will be found in which their story may be justly described. This unprecedented series of trials begins with those of the reverse, the more complex and difficult of the dies, proceeds to those of the simpler obverse, and concludes with the struck bronze medal itself. Collectors will note that the cataloguer has returned to Chapman's older, and correct, naming of the types as obverse or reverse.

PROGRESS CLICHÉ OF A FIRST REVERSE

Showing the Artist's Layout Grid Lines



Lot No. 194

- 194 **1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Reverse die trial. Lead.** Choice Very Fine. JCM.15, L.19. 347.4 gns. 68.0 mm. .5 mm. thick. Lead die trial of Reverse 1, characterized by Mr. Ford as "A conventional example of a progress 'splasher' or cliché." Unsigned. Not the die seen on the struck medal nor the die of the framed cliché to follow. This piece is deep gray in color on the front. The paper backing is complete and there are speckles of lead splashing around, as expected. The edge is a bit ragged, as made, but the piece otherwise is essentially mark free. Clichés like these were made by pouring lead onto an open page of an unimportant book and then impressing the die into the cooling lead puddle by hand, removing it quickly before the metal began to harden. Once the lead had cooled sufficiently the impression could be cut out of the book. Full heavy laid paper backing. The cliché shows the artist's grid of guide lines (these would have been polished off the die face once the layout had been accomplished). Without inscription, no ship, cornucopia unfinished, no olive spray above fruits. Apparently identical to the impression in the Boston Public Library ex Dupre's family in 1888 described as plaster by Boyd, clay by Appleton.

Of the highest rarity, akin to Dupre's preliminary sketch in paper for the Daniel Morgan medal. Similar to the framed copper coated lead splasher to follow but not the same die (as noted, here with wider spacing between Mercury's right leg and the table). Similarly, much like the two lead trials to follow but not the same die, here with even wider spacing between leg and table). Broad borders, irregular in places, rim nicked. Design surface clean and attractive.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

A PAIR OF TRIALS OF A SECOND UNADOPTED REVERSE



Lot No. 195

- 195 **1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Reverse die trial. Lead.** Very Fine. J.CM.15, L.19. 398.2 gns. 72.4 mm. Copper coated lead die trial of Reverse 2. Signed DUPRE.F. on platform at lower right. Within a partially gilt copper frame, backed by thick laid paper, retained by triangular prongs. Somewhat defective, the splasher incomplete from 7-8:00. Several dents but only two significant. 'E' over last feather in headdress, wing on helmet points to first 'C'. Not the die of the struck medal nor of the progress cliché just described. The paper backing is complete and there are still some traces of lead splashing on the paper. The copper plating is nearly perfect. The rim of the medal has been broken in a few places due to its fragility, but the frame is complete.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

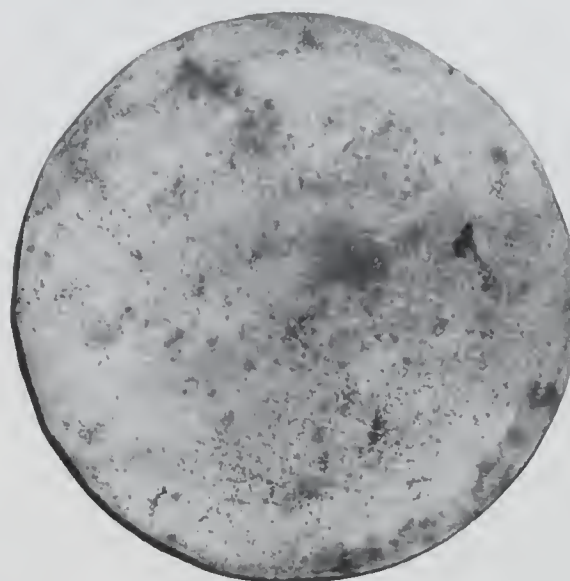


Lot No. 196

- 196 **1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Reverse die trial. Lead. Uncirculated.** J.CM.15, L.19. 411.0 gns. 69.4 mm. Lead die trial of Reverse 2. Signed DUPRE.F. on platform at lower right. Second 'E' in PEACE above last two feathers, wing on Mercury's helmet points to first 'C' in COMMERCE. This is the die layout that Barber followed for his 1876 Mint copy. Backed by thick laid paper partially torn away at upper right. A few minor design surface marks, edge uneven, probably from trimming.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

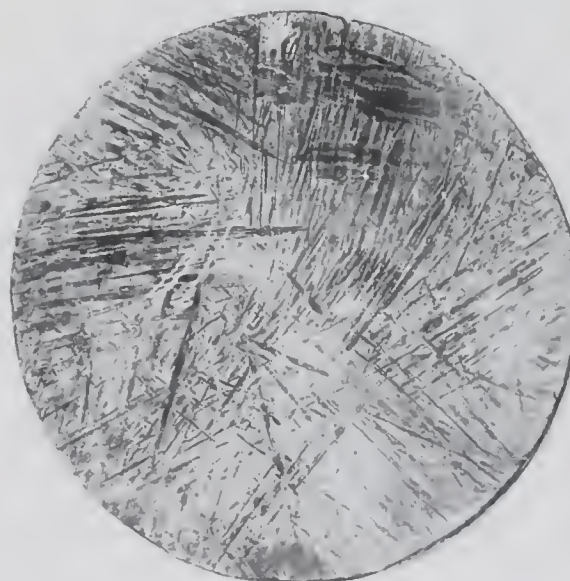
A PAIR OF TRIALS OF THE ADOPTED REVERSE



Lot No. 197

- 197 1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Reverse die trial. Lead. Choice About Uncirculated. J.CM.15, L.19. 1,025.3 gns. 68.4 mm. 2.75 mm. thick. Lead die trial of a third reverse, the one adopted for the Bushnell-Garrett-Ford and Stack's 1991 struck bronzes. Unsigned. Full heavy laid paper backing. 'E' above third feather from right, wing on helmet points to first 'M'. Bright, medium silver gray in color.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.



Lot No. 198

- 198 1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Reverse die trial. Lead. About Uncirculated for technical grade. J.CM.15, L.19. 1,586.9 gns. 68.0 mm. 3.35 mm. thick. Another lead die trial of the Third and adopted reverse. Unsigned. Deep file marks in random and desultory patterns on the back, some scratches and shallow gouges. This has been accomplished on a thick lead planchet and not backed. If it was backed, the paper has been scraped off leaving a myriad of score lines on the back. Toned in a very deep, dark gray shade on both sides.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

"4 JUILLET 1776"

Perhaps Professor Marcou's Prototype



Lot No. 199

- 199 1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Obverse die trial. Lead. Uncirculated. J.CM.15, L.19. 692.6 gns. 68.8 mm. 2.1 - 2.7 mm. thick. The die of the medal. Full heavy laid paper backing inscribed '4 juillet 1776'. Overall clean and not unattractive, surfaces slightly defective as made at top and left, two small rim nicks at about 5:00. Light gray with some ruddy overtones in places. The French inscription on the back suggests this may have been one brought back from Paris by Professor Marcou.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

S.H. CHAPMAN: "ARTISTS'S PROOF"

The Bushnell-Garrett Specimen



Lot No. 200

- 200 1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Obverse die trial. Lead. About Uncirculated. J.CM.15, L.19. 588.3 gns. 68.3 mm. 1.3 - 2.5 mm. thick. The die of the medal. Full heavy laid paper backing inscribed "U.S. Diplomatic Medal Obverse Great Seal of U.S. 1776 Artist's Proof with Bronze Medal Owned by S.H. Chapman 1881-1919." Although not specifically described by the Garrett cataloguer, this piece and the original bronze struck Diplomatic Medal were Bushnell lots 314 and 313, respectively. We note with some curiosity the copper plated piece in Stack's October, 1936 sale, lot 947, described there as with a notation in S.H. Chapman's hand on its paper backing indicating that it was the artist's proof.

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, part of lot 1959; earlier, ex Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, June 20, 1882, lot 314).



Lot No. 201

- 201 **1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Obverse die trial. Lead.** Choice Extremely Fine. J.CM.15, L.19. 856.4 gns. 68.2 mm. 2.4 mm. thick. The die of the medal. Full heavy laid paper backing with a little splash of lead still remaining. Quite clean in appearance, just a few light surface marks, minor abrasions on the shield. Borders just about perfect. The piece is toned in pale gray and ruddy brown. A few small staining spots but nothing really important.

Found in an old safety deposit box before 1953, believed ex Wayte Raymond.

THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MEDAL



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE STRUCK BRONZE DIPLOMATIC MEDAL



Lot No. 202



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE STRUCK BRONZE DIPLOMATIC MEDAL

The Bushnell-Garrett Specimen

The Loubat Plate Medal



Lot No. 202

- 202 **1776 United States Diplomatic Medal. Struck in bronze. Choice Extremely Fine.** J.CM.15, L.19. 2,542.8 gns. 68.4 mm. 6.3 - 6.6 mm. thick. The **Loubat Plate Medal**. Four step rim on both sides. Hole inlet and threaded into edge above 'N' in AND for mounting a suspension loop and chain (as if it were a gold medal). Both sides are toned in a rich, attractive golden brown with some areas deeper, principally in the fields. Light scratches can be seen on some portions of the obverse and reverse but these have faded and are in some cases unnoticeable. Obverse rim dented at 3:30. Some gilt flecks visible in the protected areas of the reverse, most noticeably on the stool on which America rests her feet.

Exceptionally rare: we have traced only two specimens, this and the Choice Extremely Fine one we offered in our 1991 list of American Historical Medals ex NASCA's October, 1990 sale (sold in 1990 for \$18,700, priced in 1991 at \$25,000, it was later sold privately for a fraction under the latter number). One appeared in L. & L. Hamberger's May 29, 1893 sale as lot 4290 described as like the 1865 Woodward sale piece (i.e., the present medal). There should be another somewhere in a European collection according to Carlson's notes.

The present example, traced by Carlson to Dupre's ownership, was Bushnell's and was offered to the Mint (along with the lead trial described above as ex Bushnell:314) for \$500. Julian notes (p.238) that "A few years later [i.e., after 1882] the Chapman brothers tried to sell the Mint Collection an original bronze Diplomatic medal for \$500. It was not from the same set of dies as the Marcon [sic] lead proofs, but was instead from an earlier set that had broken before the gold medals could be struck. It had formerly been in the Bushnell collection and had been used by Loubat to illustrate the Diplomatic medal in his book. The price was considered too high and the sale was not made." Since neither of the two gold Diplomatic Medals is known there is no way to tell which of the reverse dies was employed on them. It is clear, however, that the Mint copy reverse of 1876 was based upon a die that does not appear on either of the two published struck bronze Diplomatic Medals. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, part of lot 1959; earlier, ex Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, June 20, 1882, lot 313); W.E. Woodward's sale of the Jeremiah Colburn Collection (October 20, 1863, lot 2961); Mr. King; conjectured by the editor of the AJN as ex the 1840 Paris sale of D.B. Warden's medals.

RARE SILVER JAPANESE EMBASSY MEDAL

From the Original Obverse Die



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 203

- 203 1860 Japanese Embassy Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.CM.22. 3,498.1 gns. 76.0 mm. 6.3 - 6.5 mm. thick. Both sides are toned in light silver gray and iridescent gold. Very sharply struck. Small toning spot in the lower left obverse field. **Very rare:** we have seen only a small handful sold in the past 20 years. Carlson found only six auction records in the past century. These were struck in silver for presentation to members of the embassy staff and to state department officials. The number struck is said to have been 30 in silver. Struck from the original obverse by Salathiel Ellis, a hubbed transfer of the largest Buchanan Indian Peace Medal obverse without the date. In 1861, a new obverse was prepared by Anthony Paquet. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate; earlier, ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, November 16, 1925, lot 834).

RARE SILVER JAPANESE EMBASSY MEDAL



Lot No. 203



RARE SILVER ECKFELDT MEDAL



Lot No. 213



A PAIR OF BRONZED COPPER JAPANESE EMBASSY MEDALS



Lot No. 204

- 204 **1860 Japanese Embassy Medal.** Copper, bronzed. Very nearly **Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.CM.22. 3,205.7 gns. 76.0 mm. 6.8 - 6.9 mm. thick. Mahogany surface finish. Lovely mahogany color. A few light spots on both sides, none really important. Scarce; only 100 were struck in copper using the original obverse die in May, 1860.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.



Lot No. 205

- 205 **1860 Japanese Embassy Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.CM.23. 4,014.5 gns. 76.1 mm. 9.2 - 9.5 mm. thick. Medium tan with greenish highlights surface finish. Signed by Paquet. The color is somewhat streaky on both sides. Very sharply struck after 1861 from the broken state of Paquet's copy obverse, the die cracked from below the eye down along Buchanan's cheek, through the collar and neck scarf.



Lot No. 206

- 206 **1866 Monnier Treatment of Copper Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Very Choice Uncirculated.** J.CM.34. 2,414.2 gns. 64.0 mm. 7.3 - 7.6 mm. thick. Dark mahogany surface finish, the color uniform and even on both sides. A very attractive looking example. The quantity struck is uncertain, although a substantial number were melted later.

Ex George Rimsland's Mail Bid Sale of April 18, 1973, lot 1210.

A PAIR OF SILVER 1876 NEVADA CENTENNIAL MEDALS



Lot No. 207

- 207 **1876 Nevada Centennial Medal.** Silver. **Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.CM.36. 424.0 gns. 37.1 mm. Iridescent blue, rose, and gold toning on bright, fully reflective, deep mirror fields. Sharp and attractive. Cased as issued, in a maroon book and slipcase style, purple and white plush lined.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 208

- 208 **1876 Nevada Centennial Medal.** Silver. **Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.CM.36. A second. 390.3 gns. 37.8 mm. Even pale gray and iridescent blue toning over pale silver gray with brightly reflective reverse fields.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.



Lot No. 209

- 209 **1838 New Haven, Connecticut Centennial. Silver. Choice Uncirculated.** J.CM.37. 1,220.2 gns. 55.7 mm. Silver and gold in color due to the thick coating of lacquer applied to the piece in ancient times. Once cleaned, hairlines visible (principally on the New Haven side). From the unsigned obverse. City side die broken from rim through 'S' to steamboat. Apparently, a medal considered **very rare** by those who are said to know.

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2076); earlier, ex W. E. Woodward's 31st Sale (September 1, 1880, lot 254).



Lot No. 210

- 210 **1838 New Haven, Connecticut Centennial. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated.** J.CM.37. 1,435.3 gns. 55.8 mm. Bright, copper red color which has toned down over the years to a rich fiery orange like an original Indian Cent. Small verdigris spot in the left reverse field. From the unsigned obverse. City side die broken as the preceding. Apparently, a **rare** medal.

Ex NASCA's Providence Sale (July 16, 1981, lot 127).



Lot No. 211

- 211 **1869 Pacific Railroad Completion Medal. Silver. Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.CM.39. 591.8 gns. 45.5 mm. Attractive, deep silver gray and iridescent rose toning can be seen on both sides. The fields are lightly reflective. **Rare:** the cataloguer has seen only a couple of others, neither as nice as this.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

UNITED STATES MINT & TREASURY MEDALS



Lot No. 212

- 212 **James Pollock, Director of the Mint 1869. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.MT.4. 779.8 gns. 45.1 mm. A beautiful piece, the obverse deeply toned in gray and gold while the reverse is a light gray and iridescent blue. Essentially as struck. Probably **rare** but how much so is not known to the cataloguer.

Ex Garrett Collection (March 25, 1981, lot 1971); earlier, presumed ex Mint.

A PAIR OF RARE ECKFELDT MEDALS IN SILVER



Lot No. 213

- 213 **Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner 1814-39. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.MT.18. 851.9 gns. 51.9 mm. Very attractive bright silver gray toned in rich iridescent rose and pale blue. The fields are bright and reflective. One or two light hairlines are noted. With its original red leather book style case, blue plush lined, nearly perfect. Two step rim. No witness line. Sharply double struck to bring up the detail in the dies. **Very rare:** there may only be five to 10 of these. Joe Levine has handled three of them and the two in this collection make five. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Harry Forman on February 28, 1958.



Lot No. 214

- 214 **Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner 1814-39. Silver. Uncirculated.** J.MT.18. Another. 864.7 gns. 52.0 mm. Both sides are toned in medium silver gray with traces of iridescent rose and pale blue toning. Lightly hairlined. With its original red leather book style case, blue plush lined, a bit tatty looking. Cleaned. Two step rim. No witness line. **Very rare:** this is only the fifth the cataloguer has seen.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 215

- 215 **Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury 1795.** Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.MT.24. 1,174.7 gns. 48.7 mm. Rich even mahogany. Sharply struck. Full detail showing on Hamilton's uniform and the Treasury building on the back. This medal was not struck in silver.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.



Lot No. 216

- 216 **Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury 1795.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.MT.24. 1,180.9 gns. 48.7 mm. A second example. Pale brown or yellow tan surface finish. More deeply toned. Some flecks. Sharp as the preceding.

Ex James King, November 7, 1970.



Lot No. 217

Lot No. 218

- 217 **Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury 1795.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.MT.24. A third. 1,172.6 gns. 48.8 mm. Reddish orange color almost uniform. Two spots on the obverse. A spot in the center of the reverse. Reddish orange surface finish.

Ex H.P. McCullough Collection (Stack's, November 20, 1967, part of lot 384).

- 218 **Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury 1795.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.MT.24. A fourth. 1,210.1 gns. 48.8 mm. Colors deeper than the one on the preceding. Some light spots, none important.

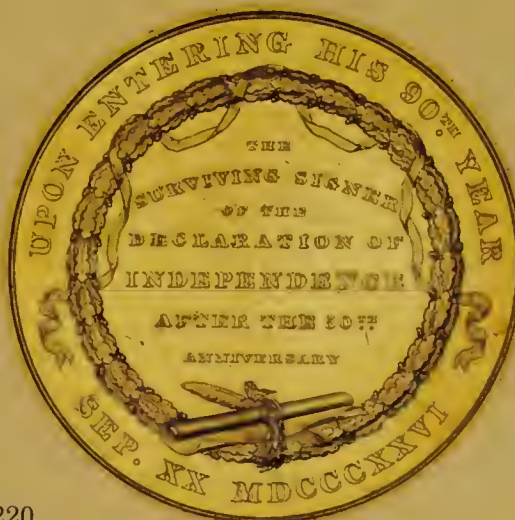
Ex H.P. McCullough Collection (Stack's, November 20, 1967, part of lot 377).

VERY RARE WASHINGTON ALLSTON MEDAL



Lot No. 219

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL



Lot No. 220

UNITED STATES PERSONAL MEDALS

NICE WASHINGTON ALLSTON MEDAL IN SILVER



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 219

- 219 1847 Washington Allston Medal for the American Art Union. Silver. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.P.E.3. 1,941.8 gns. 64.2 mm. Pale silver gray in color with light rose, blue and very delicate gold toning showing on both sides. The fields are bright and reflective with partial mirrors. The strike is sharp in the centers, with the high relief of Allston's head bold and clear. Once lightly cleaned, naturally retone. **Very rare:** the cataloguer has seen only a few of these, including this, the Bushnell-Garrett piece, and the one in Bowers' November, 1998 sale. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961; earlier, ex Virgil Brand Collection.

SILVER CHARLES CARROLL MEDALS



Lot No. 221



Lot No. 222



Lot No. 223



SILVER CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL



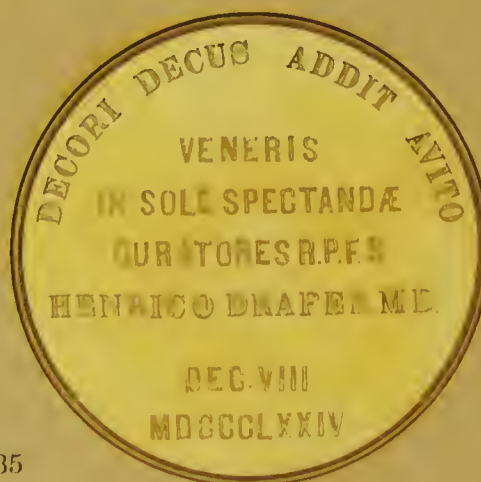
Lot No. 224

BRONZED COPPER CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL



Lot No. 225

UNIQUE GOLD HENRY DRAPER MEDAL

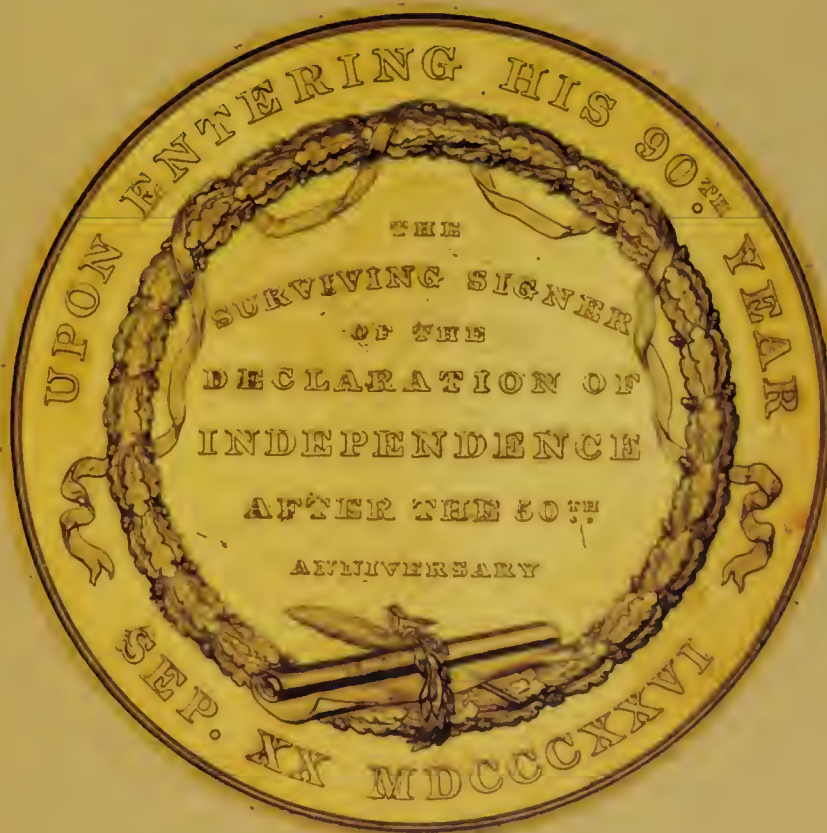


Lot No. 235

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL



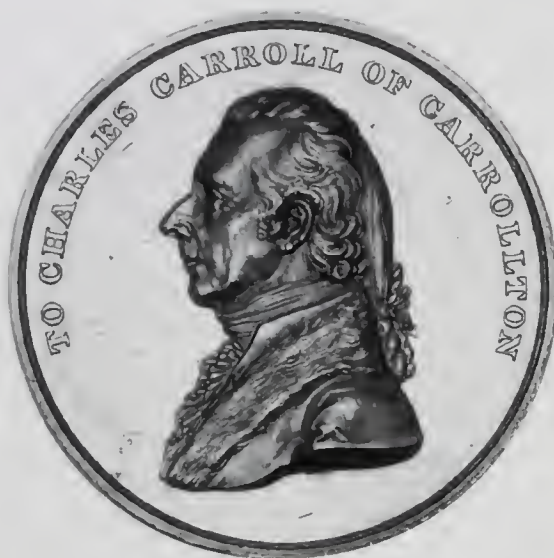
Lot No. 220



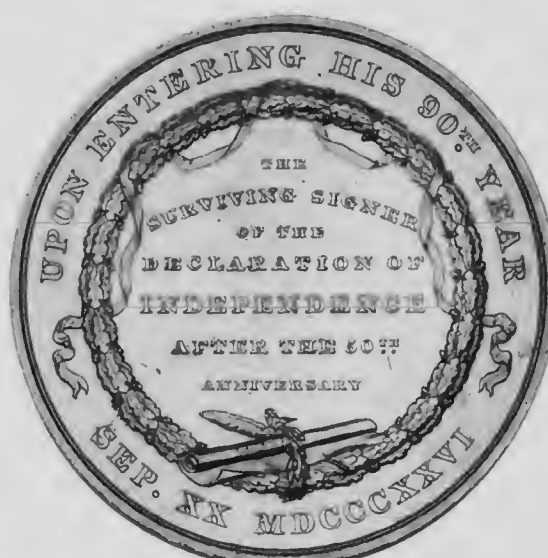
THE CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON MEDALS

The Most Significant Offering in Auction History

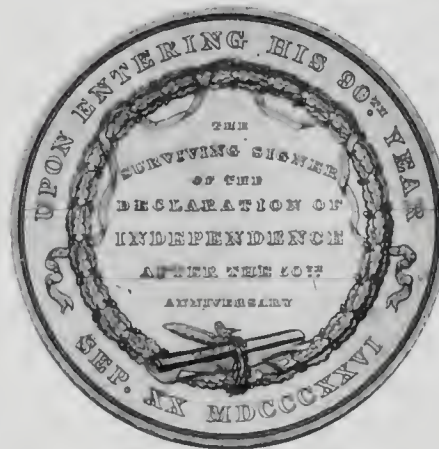
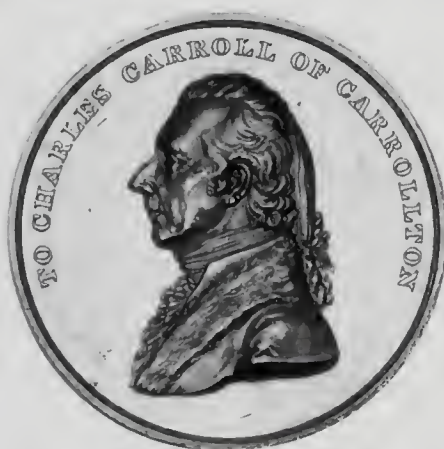
EXTREMELY RARE GOLD CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 220

- 220 1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Gold. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.6. 1,470.5 gns. 50.8 mm. Rims 2.9 - 3.4 mm. thick. Bright, rich federal gold in color, very similar to that seen on the Henley medal offered earlier. The fields are brightly reflective and show full deep mirrors. The central devices are also brilliant. The inscriptions on both sides still show some of their original frosting. There are a few light marks, none really important, and some old pin scratches and hairlines on both sides. No witness line. Two step rim of the same type as seen on the Eckfeldt treasury medal offered above. Struck four separate times, to bring up the detail in the dies.

Extremely rare: it appears that only three were struck in gold although Carroll first planned for four. In a letter from Charles Carroll to his grandson dated September 1, 1828 (sold by Superior November 6, 1993, lot 300), Carroll stated that 13 were to be struck in silver and four in gold. However, in his description of the cased gold proof in Sotheby's (New York) sale of October 28, 1985, lot 73 (sold for \$11,000 to a floor bidder) David Tripp showed that in a subsequent letter dated September 4, 1828, Carroll wrote to his grandson Charles saying he understood Charles had received the list of medals to be "cast" which included "three gold medals." After considerable research, the number of gold medals Tripp could positively trace was only three: the 1985 Sotheby's sale piece ex Mary Caton (Carroll's daughter), the Kimball Collection piece ex Charles Carroll Harper (Carroll's grandson), and the Ford Collection medal (unknown provenance but almost certainly ex Carroll's favorite and eponymous grandson Charles Carroll). The present cataloguer bows to Tripp's careful work and agrees with the clear implication that only three were ever struck in gold. This appears to be only the second time a gold Carroll medal has been offered for sale. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on November 30, 1966.

Please see lot 303 in this sale for a hand accomplished check by Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING OF CARROLL MEDALS IN SILVER



Lot No. 221

- 221 1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.6. 789.5 gns. 50.8 mm. 2.3 - 2.4 mm. thick. An incredible specimen. The obverse is toned in a pale silver with light gold and iridescent blue while the reverse is an incredibly dramatic iridescent blue and rose combination. The fields on both sides are bright, fully reflective and show deep mirrors. The strike is sharp everywhere. Same two-step rim as the gold piece. No witness line. **Rare:** there are only 17 known in silver, five of which are in institutional collections. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 222

- 222 1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.6. 812.9 gns. 50.7 mm. 2.7 - 3.0 mm. thick. A second pleasing specimen. This example is toned in deep coin silver gray with iridescent rose, gold and very pale blue on the obverse, the reverse being a more even combination of pale gray with light iridescent gold when seen in an angled light. Same two-step rim as seen on the silver in the preceding lot and the gold PE.6 earlier. No witness line. **Rare:** there are only 17 known in silver, five of which are in institutional collections. We note that the cased near-Gem silver medal in Sotheby's sale of December 9, 1993, lot 641 sold for \$4,400 to a well known floor bidder. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on November 30, 1966.

A PAIR OF ADDITIONAL SILVER CARROLL MEDALS



Lot No. 223

- 223 1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Silver. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.6. 781.9 gns. 50.7 mm. 2.7 - 3.0 mm. thick. A third. Light silver gray on both sides with a few touches of iridescent blue toning, principally on the obverse. The fields are bright and reflective. A few light scuffs, one old obverse spot in the left field. Same two-step rim as on the preceding pieces. No witness line. **Rare:** there are only 17 known in silver, five of which are in institutional collections. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on November 30, 1966.



Lot No. 224

- 224 1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.6. 815.8 gns. 50.8 mm. 2.9 - 3.1 mm. thick. A fourth. Dark gray and deep blue toning can be seen on both sides, the color uniform, the obverse graced with a few areas of pale iridescent rose. The fields on both sides are bright and reflective, those on the back being nearly full mirrors. No witness line. Two step rim of the same type as seen above. With its original gilt edged red leather hook and slip cover style case, blue plush lined.

Rare: although the exact number struck is unsettled, there appear to be 17 known in silver, five of which are in institutional collections. Charles Carroll's correspondence variously puts the number of silver medals he wanted struck at 13, 14, or 17. David Tripp, who has done more work on the Carroll medal than anyone else, traced 13 different specimens in 1985. Adding the four in Ford's collection brings the number known to 17, which accords with one of Carroll's calculations but also opens the question of restrikes. It is possible that the Carroll family, which retained the dies, had additional medals made for new members by birth or marriage. The discovery of an 18th medal would suggest this most strongly. Planchet weights and thicknesses, if carefully recorded and then compared, can point to different striking and the cataloguer urges collectors to record these parameters in future. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Parke-Bernet's sale of January 18, 1961, lot 221.

A TRIO OF CARROLL MEDALS IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 225

- 225 **1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.P.E.6. 738.3 gns. 51.0 mm. 3.0 - 3.2 mm. thick. Lovely, bright mahogany color on both sides. The fields are bright, somewhat reflective, and the piece has a pale iridescent blue toning wash to it. No witness line. Two step rim of the type seen on the gold medal offered earlier. **Extremely rare:** there are only six known to the cataloguer, including this; next two lots; the Bushnell piece; the one in our 2000 Americana sale (sold for \$2,185 to a well known floor bidder); and the R.C. Davis (1890) sale specimen. In none of Charles Carroll's correspondence is there any mention of his medals to be struck in copper. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Coin Galleries sale of November 5, 1997, lot 3556.



Lot No. 226

- 226 **1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Copper, bronzed. Uncirculated.** Semi-prooflike. J.P.E.6. 746.3 gns. 50.8 mm. 3.0 - 3.2 mm. thick. A second. Dark olive brown on both sides, the center of the reverse a little brighter in color. No marks requiring mention. Surfaces are lightly reflective. Rich olive brown surface finish. No witness line. Two step rim of the type seen on the gold medal offered earlier. **Extremely rare:** as noted earlier, the cataloguer knows of only six of these.

Ex Henry Chapman's estate via David Bullowa ca. 1953.



Lot No. 227

- 227 **1826 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated.** J.P.E.6. 733.9 gns. 50.7 mm. 3.0 - 3.1 mm. thick. A third. Deep mahogany in color. The color is uniform on both sides. There are no marks requiring mention. The reflectivity in the fields is somewhat subdued. No witness line. Two step rim of the type seen on the gold medal offered earlier. **Extremely rare:** as noted, the cataloguer knows of only six of these. Mr. Ford thinks this might be the latest striking of the three bronzed copper medals he owns.

Ex Henry Chapman's estate via David Bullowa ca. 1953.

THE EDWARDS COUNTERFEIT CARROLL MEDAL

Third Auction Appearance in More Than a Century



Lot No. 228

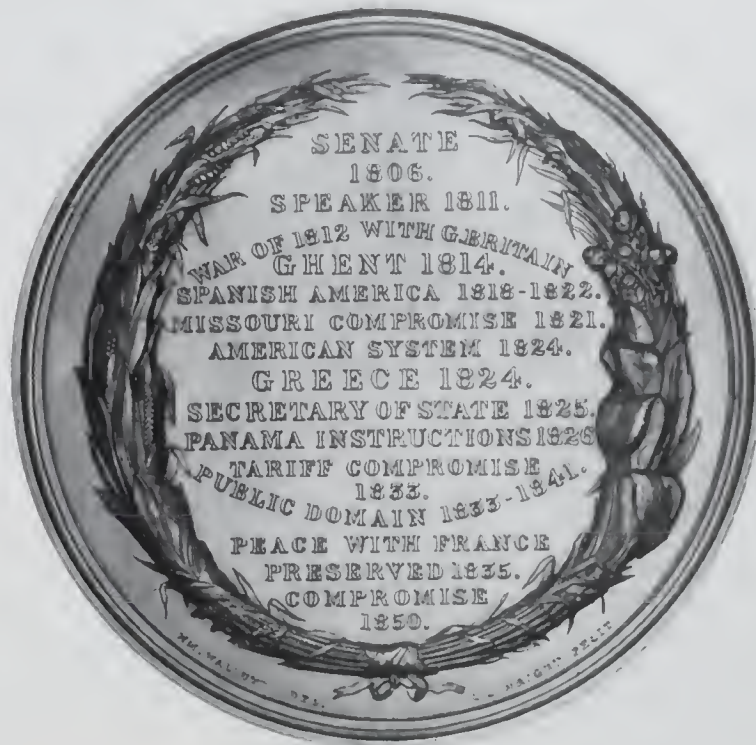
- 228 **The Edwards Counterfeit Silver Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal. Uncirculated.** Mentioned by Julian under his PE.6. 813.4 gns. 51.1 mm. 3.0 - 3.3 mm. thick. Scratched on the obverse: COUNTERFEIT BY EDWARDS. Almost certainly an electrotype and not a struck copy. The obverse and reverse dies are not those of the regular medal yet the piece shows signs of having been taken from a prototype that was double-struck and had considerable recutting in the letters of the legend on the reverse. The edge has been filed down and the surfaces have been cleaned probably to hide any of the pimples that show up in the electrotyping process. The piece is toned in pale gray in the fields, particularly on the back, while around the letters on the obverse and the central device on that side it has toned into a darker gray shade. The rim on this is quite different from the rims on the genuine struck silver and gold Carroll medals, here being a two-step rim but with a longer and more curved rise from the first to the second. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only this one in silver. There is at least one of these Edwards Carroll medal counterfeits in copper, Bushnell:359 (the one in lot 909 of the Chapman brother's sale of the Louis Lindsay Collection [December 7, 1883] was described as a "Counterfeit by Edwards." but was not pedigreed to the Bushnell sale of just a year earlier-this may be a second).

The present silver piece was described in the 1882 Bushnell sale (lot 358) as "Similar [to the genuine], and so close an imitation that it is with difficulty distinguished from the original. This scandalous piece of work by the late Dr. Edwards has deceived many persons. Silver. Proof. Extremely rare. For reference we have placed it on the plate." One wonders if the Chapmans weren't two of the "many persons" deceived by this? When the medal reappeared in the sale of the S.H. Chapman Collection (February 27, 1932, lot 521) cataloguer Tom Elder described it as "Copy of same medal by Edwards and in silver. Some vandal has scratched the fact in obv. field. Fine otherwise. 50 MM. Copy more rare than the original. Solid struck medal. First in these sales." Elder helpfully plated the obverses of the genuine and Edwards' counterfeit Carroll medals in the sale catalog. The differences between the two, first published by Robert Lindesmith in "The Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal and the Dr. Edwards Copy" (*TAMSJ* December, 1971 pp. 219-220) are subtle, yet clear.

Mr. Ford feels the easiest feature to see is the difference in spacing between the letters in TO, the genuine having more space in between them. The present cataloguer notes that when this piece was offered in Bushnell it was not then defaced with COUNTERFEIT BY EDWARDS scratched in the left obverse field. Mr. Ford feels that one of the Chapman brothers was responsible for this. Not much is known about Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York City. His collection was sold by Edward Cogan in October 1865 and showed him to have been a sophisticated collector. Edwards is the presumed maker of the 1796 Half Cent copies as well as those of the Immune Columbia.

Ex Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, June 20, 1882, lot 358); H.P. Smith for \$4.25; S.H. Chapman Collection (Tom Elder, February 27, 1932, lot 521); S.H. & H. Chapman Estate via David Bullowa ca. 1953.

AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF HENRY CLAY MEDALS



Lot No. 229

- 229 **1850 Henry Clay Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated.** J.P.E.7. 5,740.6 gns. 89.4 mm. By William Walcott and C.C. Wright. Nice, orange tan and brown surface finish, the color fairly even on the obverse, quite even on the reverse. The surfaces are clear, smooth, essentially undisturbed by stray marks. Near pristine rims, free from annoying nicks. No edge bruises. The reverse rehearses Clay's legislative and military careers, starting with his senatorial rank in 1806, and ending with the Missouri Compromise of 1850.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 230

- 230 **1850 Henry Clay Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** A second. J.P.E.7. 6,278.5 gns. 89.4 mm. The obverse is a deep sandy brown and the reverse is a darker shade. There are no important marks or defects requiring mention.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 231

- 231 **1850 Henry Clay Medal. White Metal. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.7. 3,991.9 gns. 89.4 mm. Bright silver gray in color on both sides. The fields are fully reflective and deeply mirrorlike. There are a couple of small toning spots in the upper right obverse field. The rims show light ties, particularly on the reverse. With its original gilt edged book and slip cover style royal blue case, marbled ends, red plush lined. Julian notes that there was one in the Bushnell sale in tin but since he could find no records of the Mint striking the medal in white metal, he presumed that engraver C.C. Wright struck the Bushnell piece privately. The cataloguer cannot pedigree the present medal to Bushnell; it may represent a second known example.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 232

- 232 **1852 Henry Clay Medal. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated.** J.PE.8. 3,669.3 gns. 76.6 mm. 3,669.3 gns. Light spotting on both sides, not really important. The obverse is toned in a darker shade than the reverse. Darker orange and brown surface finish. On the explanatory insert dated at Mansfield (near Lexington), Kentucky on August 26, 1852 that originally accompanied the medals, the following can be read: "Mr. R.C. Chandler of New-York City [a travelling salesman for the medal's publisher] has shown me a copy of a Bronze Medal, commemorative of my father, now in course of publication by J.B. Richards. C.C. Wright, the engraver of the New-York Gold Medal, is also the engraver of this. I find the likeness most excellent, and as a work of art I consider it inferior to no other. Thos. H. Clay."

Ex Al Hoch, October 22, 1961.

HENRY CLAY MEDALS IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 233

- 233 **1852 Henry Clay Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated.** Another J.P.E.8. 3,504.4 gns. 76.7 mm. Darker brown in color on both sides. Minor linear planchet flaw above scroll on reverse, otherwise a very attractive and well made piece. Deep tan and brown surface finish.

Ex H.P. McCullough Collection (Stack's, November 20, 1967, lot 374).



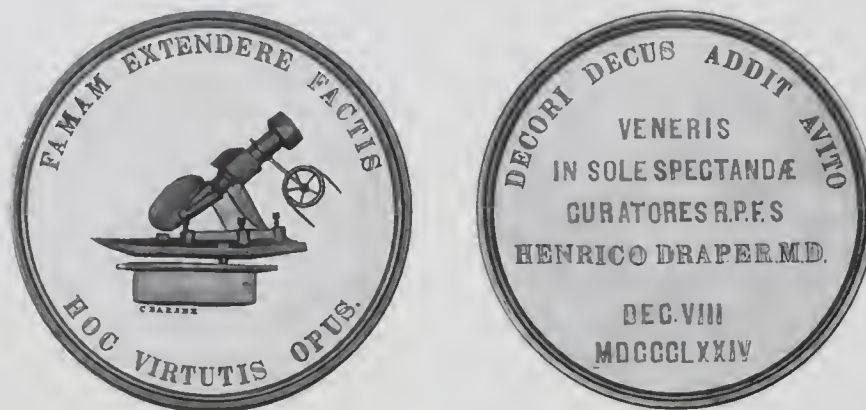
Lot No. 234

- 234 **1852 Henry Clay Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** A third J.P.E.8. 3,875.8 gns. 76.6 mm. Small spot on Clay's neck. Deep tan, like khaki surface finish. The bronze PE.8's were not struck at the Mint (the unique silver medal probably was, however).

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

UNIQUE MEDALS STRUCK FOR HENRY DRAPER

STRUCK IN GOLD



Lot No. 235

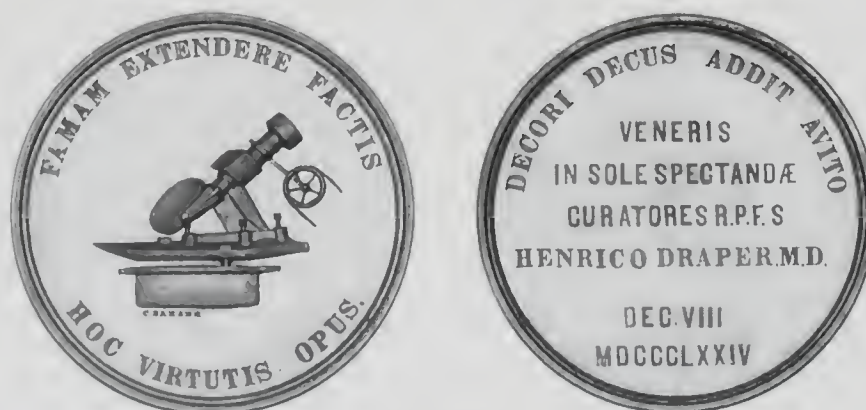
- 235 **1874 Henry Draper Medal. Gold. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.9. 974.6 gns. 46.4 mm. Bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields have some reflectivity still remaining, showing partial mirrors. Lightly hairlined on both sides from an old and somewhat careful cleaning. Surprisingly, no rim or edge dents or nicks requiring mention. With its original, mahogany gilt leather book and slip cover style case, purple plush lined. **Unique.**

Henry Draper was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1837 and died in New York City in 1882. He came from a medical and scientific family of considerable fortune and followed his family's pattern by joining the medical profession. He learned photography from his father, working with him preparing and photographing slides. After graduation from medical school in 1858, Draper spent a year abroad. There, he first discovered astronomy, in Lord Rosse's observatory in Ireland where Draper found the world's largest telescope at the time, a 72-inch reflector named "Leviathan". After his return home to America, Draper decided he would combine his old interest in photography with his new found love of astronomy. He eventually built his own observatory in his father's estate at Hastings-on-Hudson in 1860. Appointed to the Transit of Venus Commission of 1874, Draper's photographic work on that expedition earned him the medallic recognition of his country.

Draper was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Astronomische Gesellschaft, the American Photographic Society, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. On his unexpected death in 1882, his wife established the Henry Draper Memorial for astronomical photography. The Memorial underwrote the Henry Draper Catalog of stellar spectra and the Henry Draper Medal, which is still awarded for outstanding contributions to astrophysics. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2682).

STRUCK IN ALUMINUM



Lot No. 236

- 236 **1874 Henry Draper Medal. Aluminum. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.9. 184.2 gns. 46.5 mm. Bright gray in color on both sides. The fields are reflective and show nearly full mirrors. Some light marks, a small hairline on the obverse, once lightly cleaned. With its original, red gilt leather book style case, deep purple plush lined, hinge clasp. **Unique.**

Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2683).

BRONZED COPPER 1856 JOHN C. FREMONT MEDAL



Lot No. 237

- 237 **1856 John C. Fremont Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.PE.11. 1,727.0 gns. 61.4 mm. Both sides are an attractive, rich mahogany in color. There is a spot of verdigris on the obverse above the first 'N' in the inscription. One of only 44 believed to have been struck.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

VERY RARE BRONZED COPPER 1825 LATROBE MEDAL



Lot No. 238

- 238 **1825 J.H.B. Latrobe Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.18. 171.2 gns. 27.0 mm. Both sides are pleasingly toned in a nice, light tan and brown. There are traces of pale iridescence visible on the brightly reflective surfaces. **Very rare:** this is the only specimen the cataloguer can remember seeing. John Hazelhurst Boneval Latrobe was born in Philadelphia in 1803 and died in Baltimore in 1891. He was at the United States Military Academy 1816-20. He was a founder of the Maryland Historical Society, counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, president of the American Colonization Society (1853-1890), and founder of the Maryland Institute for Promotion of Mechanic Arts (i.e., Julian AM.31 and 31). He is considered a founder of the state of Liberia.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company sale of May 12, 1979, lot 445.

CHOICE SILVER ROBINSON MEDAL



Lot No. 239



EXTREMELY RARE SILVER ROBINSON MEDAL

One of Just Two Struck



Lot No. 239

- 239 1871 George F. Robinson Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.27. 3,613.5 gns. 76.8 mm. Witness line at 8:45. Both the obverse and reverse of this piece are a beautiful silver gray with iridescent gold overtones and a few areas of blue and rose, principally around the peripheries. The centers are very sharply struck and the dramatic rescue scene on the reverse is bold and clear. The rims are undamaged and the edge is sound. **Extremely rare:** one of just two struck in silver sometime between 1874 and the first half of 1875. This medal was voted by Congress in gold for Robinson's preventing the assassination of Secretary of State William Seward at the hazard of his own life. Robinson's gold medal was received by the Smithsonian in 1947. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, part of lot 1973); earlier, ex J.C. Hills Collection (H.G. Sampson, February 12, 1884, lot 276).

BRONZED COPPER ROBINSON MEDAL



Lot No. 240

- 240 **1871 George F. Robinson Medal.** Copper, bronzed. Essentially, **as made** and believed obtained directly from the Mint. J.P.E.27. 4,030.3 gns. 77.1 mm. The obverse and reverse of this piece are a deep mahogany brown in color, the shade verging almost on purple. The fields are clear, clean, smooth and hard and the rims appear entirely undamaged. A remarkable and near pristine specimen. It really may have been obtained directly from the Mint at the time of issue. Witness line present as on the preceding.

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, part of lot 1973); earlier, said obtained directly from the Mint.



APPARENTLY UNIQUE SILVER DR. FREDERICK ROSE MEDAL



Lot No. 241



DR. FREDERICK ROSE MEDAL IN SILVER—Apparently Unique



Lot No. 241

- 241 1858 Dr. Frederick Rose Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.29. 3,489.4 gns. 76.3 mm. Both sides are beautifully toned in deep coin silver gray with areas of iridescent blue and rose showing in the fields. Well struck in the centers, Buchanan's bust is clear and on the reverse the figure of Escalapius is sharp and bold. The edge of the obverse die was failing when this piece was struck and there are clear signs that the Mint has removed unsightly cuds that may have formed on it from about 12 to 7:30. **Apparently unique:** at least according to Carl Carlson's (1986) records, with only one struck but three sale records. Struck from the same Buchanan obverse die seen on the original Japanese Embassy Medal in silver offered earlier, the die broken from eye down to neck scarf as described thereon. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Ralph Goldstone, May 6, 1965.



Lot No. 242

- 242 1858 Dr. Frederick Rose Medal. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.29. 3,373.7 gns. 76.1 mm. Dramatic mahogany in the fields, somewhat darker around the peripheries on each side. Seemingly struck from an earlier state of the die than the preceding lot, the obverse rim on this example is undamaged on the left side, although the die is broken on Buchanan's face as seen on this and on the silver Japanese Embassy medal offered earlier. **Rare:** one of just 100 struck. Same Buchanan die and state as the preceding.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SILVER RUSH/SYDENHAM FARM MEDAL



Lot No. 243



BOTH KNOWN SILVER RUSH/SYDENHAM FARM MEDALS

An Unprecedented Offering



Lot No. 243

- 243 **1808 Benjamin Rush Medal. Sydenham farm reverse. Silver. Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.30, Neuzil 47. 710.7 gns. 42.6 mm. 3.5 - 3.8 mm. thick. Two step rim. No witness line. An absolutely beautiful piece. The obverse is toned in pale gray and iridescent blue while the reverse is a lovely combination of blue and rose. The rims are about perfect, the edge appears undamaged and the obverse and reverse surfaces are essentially mark free. The piece is about as pristine as one could hope from a medal dated 1808 and struck at the fledgling United States Mint. Both sides are clear and sharp, being very well struck. There is a small scratch in the top of the reverse, running from the rim at about 12:00 down through the first cloud and touching the hill below. This is nearly imperceptible and is easily missed.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer can confirm the existence of only two specimens struck in silver: this piece and the one in the next lot. There is some argument that a third once existed. W.E. Woodward stated in the description of lot 1129 in his April 18, 1867 sale that he knew of three silver specimens. His comment should be respected on its face, of course, but when one remembers that he also wrote (lot 1199 in his 16th sale) that there were three known silver Rush medals with the book on altar reverse, which is patently impossible, one wonders if Woodward had not, perhaps, conflated all the known and suspected silver Rush medals to come up with his sum of three. The AJN stated (January, 1885) that there were only two silver Sydenham farm medals known and that author surely knew of Woodward's earlier, contradictory, opinion and must have considered it before venturing his own. The Garrett cataloguer confidently stated only two were known in silver. Carlson (1986) discovered nine auction records and more wisely concluded there were two or three known in silver. Neuzil adopts the present cataloguer's opinion that three may have been struck in silver. Mr. Ford wonders if the bronze Rush/Sydenham farm medals might be early restrikes, pointing to the broken state of the obverse die on the Dreyfuss as evidence. The cataloguer thanks his friend P. Scott Rubin for his help with auction citations in these descriptions. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Garrett Collection (March 25, 1981, lot 1974); earlier, ex William Elliott Woodward's 69th Sale (October 13, 1884, lot 1484).

Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) was raised and lived in Philadelphia. He studied at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) and was awarded an A.B. in 1760. After graduation, he studied medicine with Dr. John Redman for the following five years (1761-66), then travelled to Scotland where he read medicine and received his M.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1768. Appointed to the College of Philadelphia as professor of chemistry on his return to America, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine there in 1789, chairman of the University of Pennsylvania's Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice (1791) and Theory and Practice of Medicine (1796). He was chosen a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He served for a short while as surgeon-general in the army but resigned for personal reasons. He was Treasurer of the United States Mint from 1797 to his death in 1813.

Rush opened the first free health clinic in America in 1786 and the first state hospital for the insane in 1792. His study of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793, *An Account of the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever, as It Appeared in the City of Philadelphia, in the Year 1793*, 1794 made him internationally famous and the study he published on insanity in 1812, *Medical Inquiries and Observations, Upon the Diseases of the Mind*, has led to his being named the father of American psychiatry. When he died, in 1813, Jefferson wrote to John Adams saying "Another of our friends of seventy-six is gone, my dear Sir, another of the co-signers of the Independence of our country. And a better man than Rush could not have left us, more benevolent, more learned, of finer genius, or more honest." Adams replied "I know of no Character living or dead, who has done more real good in America."

BOTH KNOWN SILVER RUSH/SYDENHAM FARM MEDALS



Lot No. 243



Lot No. 244



THE SECOND RUSH/SYDENHAM FARM MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 244

- 244 1808 Benjamin Rush Medal. Sydenham farm reverse. Silver. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.30, Neuzil 47. 720.4 gns. 41.9 mm. 3.5 - 3.8 mm. thick. Two step rim. No witness line. Both the obverse and reverse are deeply toned in silver gray with areas of iridescent blue showing on each. The obverse rim is nicked in two places diagonally opposite each other while the reverse has a deep rim nick which runs partially into the edge at about 10:00.

Extremely rare: the second of only two confirmed in silver, the other being the piece in the preceding lot (a third may have been struck in silver, see above for a discussion of this problem). Sydenham was the name Rush gave to a small farm belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Rush at what is now the intersection of Fifteenth Street and Cecil B. Moore Avenue in Philadelphia. Rush called it his country home. Today, one block north is Temple University and one block west is N. Sydenham Street. The retreat was named after Rush's medical mentor, the English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), M.D. Cambridge (1676).

Sydenham specialized in fevers and epidemic diseases like the plague. His plain speaking and commonsensical approach to diagnosis and treatment cut through the artifice of mystery with which the contemporary medical profession had surrounded itself and its ignorance. His ethics of practice demanded that physicians observe the particular natural history of a disease and assist the patient through it symptomatically. By the 1720's he was being named the English Hippocrates. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Lester Merkin, March 21, 1961; earlier, probably ex Stephen K. Nagy Estate.



EXTREMELY RARE COPPER RUSH/BOOK ON ALTAR MEDAL



Lot No. 245

- 245 **1808 Benjamin Rush Medal. Book on altar reverse.** Copper. Choice Very Fine. J.PE.31, N.48. 634.6 gns. 42.2 mm. 3.8 - 3.9 mm. thick. Rim configuration the same two-step type seen on the two PE.30's in silver. No witness line. The obverse and reverse are both toned in tobacco brown in the fields and the central devices, darker brown and charcoal around the peripheries. The rims are somewhat misshapen but as made. There is a significant planchet flaw in the lower right obverse field and a few lighter ones scattered about the reverse. The obverse surface has been lightly smoothed but the reverse surface has been considerably smoothed down, clearly to remove traces of some of the planchet flaws on that side. The edge shows some light scoring but the piece rings like a bell and is clearly not an electrotype (its robust weight is enough to prove its struck status). The obverse detail is fairly sharp, with much of Rush's hair clear and most of the folds in his coat and lapel visible. On the reverse, the book on the altar shows some letters legible (although the words they form are not) and the figure of Esculapius and the urn on the right are bold. There is a dent in the corner of the altar, but this is essentially trivial. Furst's signature is bold on this side.

Extremely rare: the cataloguer is certain there are two known in copper and suspects a third may exist (with an outside chance of a fourth). W.E. Woodward felt there were only two known in copper, writing about the example in his 1866 Hoffman sale (lot 1622) that it was "one of two sold by me several years since from a Phila. estate. All I have ever seen." The 1882 Bushnell specimen was called Very Fine but the 1890 Parsons piece was ungraded, so these auction citations do not help in establishing a census. The close timing of the sales of the examples in Frossard's February 25, 1884 and Haseltine's March 12, 1884 auctions establishes with some confidence the existence of two different examples. Carlson (1986) found 13 auction citations but did not venture an opinion about how many he felt were known. Neuzil adopts the present cataloguer's opinion. This medal probably also survives in silver but the cataloguer has never seen one and notes that neither Garrett nor Ford owned one. Its publication in that noble metal would be of some considerable interest.

Ex Garrett Collection (March 25, 1981, lot 1975); earlier, ex William Elliott Woodward's 69th sale (October 13, 1884, lot 1491).

The Garrett cataloguer suggested that this Rush type might have been a pattern, presumably only because fewer were known of this than of the Sydenham farm type. That makes about as much sense as does calling extremely rare Rosa Americana coins patterns. It seems logical to suggest that neither of the Rush types seems to have been struck in quantity and both may have been vanity issues intended for family members and close friends and medical colleagues. Both statements, however likely, cannot be tested and so remain just suggestions; it may be we will never learn the full story behind these medals.

Thomas Sydenham's study of epidemics and the Great Plague of 1666, *Observationes medicae*, became Benjamin Rush's textbook for his own epidemiological work in 1793. Rush later acknowledged the influence Sydenham's work on epidemics had on him in his autobiography, writing "To him [i.e., Dr. John Redman, Rush's medical teacher] I am indebted for the estimation in which I have always held the works of Dr. Sydenham. [Redman] put them into my hands soon after I went into his shop, and frequently alluded to his opinions and practice, particularly in the treatment of Epidemics." When, on November 5, 1793, Rush tendered his resignation from the College of Physicians over criticism of his conduct during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia that year, he sent the college a copy of Dr. Sydenham's work on epidemics, writing that he "...intended, by the present of Dr. Sydenham's words, to convey to the College a defense of the principles which had regulated my practice in the yellow fever, and a rebuke of the ignorance of many of the members of the College, of the most common laws of Epidemics which are recorded in almost every page of that author."

1848 GILBERT STUART MEDAL



Lot No. 246

- 246 1848 Gilbert Stuart Medal for the American Art Union. Copper, bronzed. J.PE.33. 2,486.2 gns. 63.9 mm. A small toning spot in the left obverse field. Orange tan surface finish.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

1849 JOHN TRUMBULL MEDAL



Lot No. 247

- 247 1849 John Trumbull Medal for the American Art Union. White Metal. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.PE.35. 1,598.1 gns. 63.7 mm. The obverse is medium gray in color while the reverse is a little brighter shade in tone. The fields on both sides are bright and reflective, particularly those on the back. There are a few small spots on each side, and one or two light hairlines. Not listed in white metal in Julian, only one sale record noted by Carlson (1986), this specimen. Quite possibly, **unique** in this metal.

Ex Patterson Collection (Bowers & Merena, March 25, 1985, lot 1773).

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER DANIEL WEBSTER MEDAL



Lot No. 248



EXTREMELY RARE SILVER WEBSTER MEDAL

The Julian Plate Specimen



Lot No. 248

- 248 Undated Daniel Webster Medal. Silver. Gem Uncirculated, prooflike, or very nearly so. J.PE.37, short reverse legend type. 3,218.4 gns. 76.6 mm. The Julian Plate Medal. Extremely rare: one of just two believed struck in silver. An absolutely stunning example of this exceptionally rare medal. The obverse is dramatically toned in iridescent rose, red, pale blue and silver gray. The reverse is a lighter combination of the same colors with a beautiful rose tone wreathing this side. The fields are bright, reflective and highly pleasing. The rims are essentially as made, and the fields are clean and clear. Accompanied by its original blind embossed black leather case, red plush lined.

These were not struck at the Mint but were published by George S. Appleton of 356 Broadway, New York City. The Webster medal was described on a flyer inside its case as: "This elegant medallion of the great statesman is now completed. The likeness must strike everyone as characteristic. It is executed by Mr. C.C. Wright, who is almost the only one who cuts dies of this magnitude in this country.... Some idea may be formed of the great expense of getting out a medal of this description, when it is borne in mind that the die from which these medals were struck cost \$1,200. The metal of which this medal is made is strongly heated, and subjected to the action of the die under a force equal to the weight of six hundred tons. This process is repeated from twenty-five to sixty times before an impression of the requisite clearness and finish can be effected." (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate; earlier, probably ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, November 16, 1925, lot 831).

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER WEBSTER MEDAL

Long Reverse Inscription



Lot No. 249

- 249 **Undated Daniel Webster Medal. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.PE.37, long reverse legend type. 3,232.5 gns. 76.6 mm. Both the obverse and reverse are beautifully toned in a light silver gray with overtones of pale blue, rose, and gold iridescence. The fields are bright, reflective and nearly fully mirrorlike. The strike in the center is sharp with all of Webster's hair detail visible on the front and the vertical lines in the column on the reverse quite clear and bold. Some minor rim marks, particularly on the reverse, but none really disturbing. Does not appear to have a case. Unknown rarity factor but the cataloguer feels confident that the piece is certainly uncommon. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Richard Margolis, August 24, 1973.



A PAIR OF BRONZED COPPER DANIEL WEBSTER MEDALS



Lot No. 250

- 250 **Undated Daniel Webster Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Choice Uncirculated.** J.P.E.37, long reverse inscription type. 3,647.1 gns. 76.6 mm. Nice, deep brown and tan in color uniform on both sides. The surfaces are somewhat bright, those on the reverse being a little reflective. Very well struck in the centers, actually sharper than seen on the silver medal above with more detail visible in the globe atop the column. Accompanied by its original black leather case, top blind gilt stamped WEBSTER, faded red plush interior.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 251

- 251 **Undated Daniel Webster Medal.** Copper, bronzed. **Uncirculated.** J.P.E.37, long reverse inscription type. A second. 3,691.6 gns. 76.6 mm. Desert khaki color. Uniform on both sides. Two very trivial obverse toning flecks, otherwise the piece is essentially pristine and as made. Accompanied by its original black leather case, top blind gilt stamped WEBSTER, faded red plush interior.

Ex Spink & Son, Ltd., June 13, 1967.

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER WEBSTER MEDAL



Lot No. 249



1929 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR THE CONQUEST OF YELLOW FEVER



Lot No. 252



1929 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Awarded For the Conquest of Yellow Fever



Lot No. 252

- 252 **1929 Congressional Gold Medal for the Conquest of Yellow Fever.** Awarded to Dr. Aristides Agramonte. By resolution of the Congress approved February 28, 1929. Smith (*Laws of the U.S. Congress*), p.24. 2,978.2 gns. (6.2045 ounces). 62.8 mm. Cased as issued. Bright yellow gold in color on both sides. There is considerable lustre remaining in the protected areas of the obverse and reverse. Once cleaned, some hairlines. The obverse shows the figure of health standing to the left placing her hand on the shoulder of a young warrior who has just slain a dragon at their feet. The inscription around on this side reads CONQUEST OF YELLOW FEVER. The reverse is engraved around the rim THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ACT OF FEBRUARY 28, 1929 AND AWARDED TO ARISTIDES AGRAMONTE IN RECOGNITION OF THE HIGH PUBLIC SERVICE OF MAJOR WALTER REED USA AND ASSOCIATES WHO GAVE TO MAN CONTROL OF YELLOW FEVER. The edge shows the same parallel score lines seen on modern U.S. Mint list medals.

Unique to this recipient. Aristides Agramonte (1869-1931) was born in Cuba and died in New Orleans. Son of a military hero who fell in battle in 1872, Agramonte emigrated to the United States, obtained his degree from Columbia in 1892, and was appointed pathologist to the Commission on Yellow Fever in Havana (1898-1902) as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Agramonte was uniquely suited for his work, having acquired immunity to yellow fever following a childhood illness. Agramonte and others on the Commission, including some extraordinarily brave volunteers, established that the disease was spread by mosquitoes. For their efforts, Congress established a fund for gold medals for each along with a \$125 monthly stipend for life. For more background on the award, and the medal named to Edward Weatherwalks (one of the volunteers), see Alan G. Harrow's "A Congressional Gold Medal for the Conquest of Yellow Fever" in *JOMSA* v.55, n.3 (May-June, 2004), pp. 27-30. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Sidney Smith & Sons, November 21, 1979.



Lot No. 253

- 253 **1841 Andrew Canel Medal.** Bronze. **Uncirculated.** 637.4 gns. 46.1 mm. Dark mahogany in color on both sides. Reverse sharply double struck. An enigmatic medal, research has yielded no information about Canel or the American community at Trieste in the 1840's.

Ex Garrett Collection (March 25, 1981, lot 2065); earlier, possibly ex Bushnell).



Lot No. 254

- 254 **1841 Andrew Canel Medal.** White metal. **Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** 531.1 gns. 46.4 mm. The fields are bright and reflective while the central devices and legends are pleasingly frosty gray. A few light surface marks are noted on the back of the piece.

Ex Kessler-Spangenberg Collections (NASCA, April 28, 1981, lot 1932).



Lot No. 255

- 255 **1850 Isaac Hopper Medal.** White metal. **Choice Uncirculated.** 922.1 gns. 55.1 mm. Both the obverse and reverse of this piece are toned in an interesting iridescent blue and rose. The fields appear quite rough and granular to the naked eye, the result of a fairly even coating of what appears to be tin pest on both sides and is almost undetectable except under magnification. There are traces of original mint lustre around some of the protected areas, principally the legends on each. There are a couple of short scratches on each side. An attractive medal of this hero of the anti-slavery movement.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 256

- 256 **1867 Joseph J. Mickley Medal.** Bronze. **Uncirculated, prooflike.** 880.0 gns. 50.2 mm. Pale tan and brown in color beneath an iridescent sheen imparted by an old and careful coating of lacquer. Small obverse rim cud above 'H'. Some minor hairlines.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

1825 CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY MEDAL



Lot No. 257

- 257 **1825 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Medal.** Struck in white metal. **Uncirculated** for technical grade. 569.6 gns. 46.3 mm. Boldly struck on a miserable flan which was probably cast to begin with. Many flaws vertically down through each side, fields very rough and granular in appearance, edge extremely rough and clearly uncollared. On the edge at 6:00 when viewed from the obverse is the remnant of the gate through which the metal flowed to make the planchet for this piece (denticles from the overlying strike can be seen impressed into the gate at the base of the reverse, showing the piece was, indeed, struck). There are traces of bright lustre in the protected areas, principally around the figure of Pinckney on the obverse and the peripheral legend on the reverse. An interesting example of designer Charles Cushing Wright's work.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER JOHN PINTARD MEDAL

"The Father of American Historical Societies"



Lot No. 258

- 258 **Undated John Pintard Medal. Silver. Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** 1,819.3 gns. 63.9 mm. A lovely Gem example toned on both sides in light silver gray, iridescent gold and brown, and pleasing blue and rose. The fields are bright, reflective and those on the reverse are nearly fully mirrorlike. The rims are essentially unmarred, the edges clear and the fields are sharp and clean. **Extremely rare:** described by the Bushnell cataloguers as one of two struck in silver. Pintard was one of the organizers of both the Massachusetts and New York Historical Societies. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Garrett Collection (March 25, 1981, lot 2073); earlier, ex Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, June 20, 1882, lot 381).

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER JOHN PINTARD MEDAL



Lot No. 258

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD LEUTZE MEDAL



Lot No. 259

UNITED STATES LIFESAVING MEDALS

EXTREMELY RARE GOLD LEUTZE MEDAL

One of Just Two Known



Lot No. 259

- 259 1861. State Department. First Class. Gold. Uncirculated, prooflike. Julian LS.1. 3,233.5 gns. 66.6 mm. 4.5 mm. thick. Lovely, bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields on the obverse and reverse are fully mirrorlike and brightly reflective. The central devices are still lightly frosty. Designed by Leutze and engraved by S. Ellis, this is perhaps the rarest of all lifesaving medals in gold. The obverse shows a sailor rescuing another from near drowning with a lighthouse in the background and the broken stump of a mast sticking up from the waves in the right foreground. The reverse is a rendition of the United States Great Seal. Drilled into the top for suspension, as issued. The inscription above the shipwreck scene reads *"The President of the United States to Jose Pereira Pinto, for the rescue of the crew of American brig Mary Staples 1861."*

Extremely rare: one of just two known gold LS.1's, the other being a superior piece owned by a noted western collector. As Julian noted, there is near complete confusion about the Leutze and Kohler medals and their mintage figures are almost certainly unreliable. Julian has only 19 LS.1's struck in gold from 1860 to 1874. Jack Boddington, on the other hand, states 23 were struck 1860-64. Boddington also found no list of recipients for LS.1 but did for LS.2. Julian's listings of life saving medals was a good start but it seems clear that an in depth study of this series is needed. No information about either Pinto or the *Mary Staples* has been discovered to date, save that the latter plied Brazilian waters engaged in a coastal trade. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex F.S. Werner, December 8, 1978.

UNDATED BRONZED COPPER LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 260

- 260 **Undated. State Department. Copper, bronzed. Choice Uncirculated.** J.LS.1. 2,272.4 gns. 66.5 mm. Light reddish mahogany surface finish. A couple of light spots, one small rim mark on the obverse at about 1:00, a less perceptible one on the reverse at about 8:30. Small abrasion at the tip of the eagle's right wing.

Ex Woyte Raymond Estote, October 22, 1961.

LOVELY SILVER 1856 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 261

- 261 **1856. State Department. Second Class. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.LS.2. 2,097.7 gns. 63.7 mm. A beautiful example, the obverse toned in deep silver gray and iridescent rose while the reverse is a lighter shade of gray with iridescent blue in the center. Holed through the top for suspension. Otherwise, nearly as made save for a few light marks in the center of the inscription on the reverse. The **Boddington plate medal**, illustrated on page 17 of his indispensable *A Conquered Sea*. Awarded to **William Lee**, seaman aboard the British ship *Sarah* for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Crusader* on December 23, 1856. William's brother George Lee also received a silver LS.2 for this rescue. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

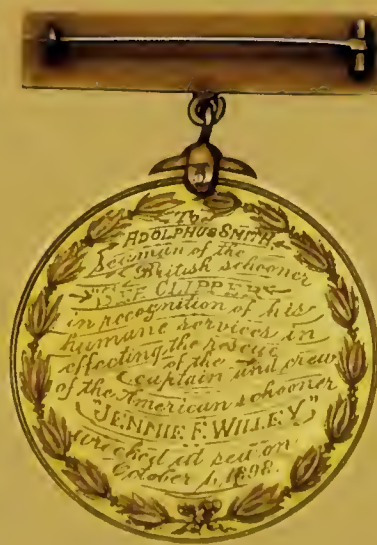
Pedigree unrecorded.

LOVELY SILVER 1856 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 261

GOLD 1898 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 262

GOLD 1898 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 262

- 262 1898. State Department. First Class. Gold. Choice About Uncirculated, prooflike. J.LS.3. 600.1 gns. 35.8 mm. Bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The obverse shows some light hairlines but the reverse inscription is clear, complete, and quite attractively done. With its original pinback bar. Awarded to **Adolphus Smith**, seaman aboard the British schooner *Sea Clipper*, for the rescue of the American schooner *Jennie F. Willey* on October 1, 1898. Smith's brother Michael also received a gold LS.3 for this rescue. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Glendining and Company's sale of July 11, 1979, lot 32.

A SECOND GOLD 1898 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 263

- 263 1898. State Department. First Class. Gold. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.LS.3. 602.2 gns. 35.0 mm. Bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields are fully reflective and show deep mirrors. There are some light hairlines visible on the obverse. The engraved side is quite attractive. With its original gold pinback and case. Awarded to **Joseph Arwoodson**, seaman aboard *S.S. Orthia* outbound from Glasgow, for the rescue of the American bark *St. Lucie* on November 29, 1898. Six gold LS.3's were awarded for this rescue. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Glendining and Company's sale of July 11, 1979, lot 32.

A SECOND GOLD 1898 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 263

GOLD 1900 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 264

GOLD 1915 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 265

GOLD 1920 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 266

GOLD 1921 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 267

GOLD 1929 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 268

GOLD 1902 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 271

GOLD 1937 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 272

GOLD 1900 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 264

- 264 1900. State Department. First Class. Gold. Choice About Uncirculated, prooflike. J.LS.3. 674.7 gns. 35.7 mm. Attractive, bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields are brightly reflective, those on the reverse being fully prooflike. A few light marks, none really important. The engraved side is particularly handsome with its pinback suspension bar. Awarded to **Egbert Sharey**, seaman aboard the British ship *Mexican*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Anglo-Saxon* on September 9, 1900. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex F.S. Werner, November 15, 1984.

GOLD 1915 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 265

- 265 1915. State Department. First Class. Gold. Choice About Uncirculated. J.LS.3. 616.6 gns. 35.7 mm. Pale yellow gold on the front, somewhat darker on the reverse. Surfaces still show some reflectivity. A few light marks, mostly on the obverse rim. The reverse side was well cared for, as expected. With original pinback suspension bar. Awarded to **David Bell**, boatswain aboard the British ship *Megantic*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Denver* on March 23, 1915. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's Sale 25 (November 21, 1978, lot 1852).

GOLD 1920 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 266

- 266 1920. State Department. First Class. Gold. Uncirculated. J.LS.3. 642.9 gns. 35.0 mm. Bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields are brightly reflective and show full mirrors while the central devices and inscriptions are lightly frosted. With its original gold pinback. Awarded to **R. O'Connor**, second steward of the S.S. *Salaria* for saving the crew of the American schooner *Matowoc* on November 28, 1920. *Salaria's* entire crew received awards for this rescue, most being gold LS.3's (the master received a watch). With its case of issue. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Gale Hawkes, July 30, 1982.

GOLD 1921 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 267

- 267 1921. State Department. First Class. Gold. Uncirculated, prooflike. J.LS.3. 600.2 gns. 35.0 mm. Bright yellow gold in color. The obverse and reverse are lightly frosted on the devices, the fields being fully mirrorlike. Some stray marks, principally on the obverse, the engraved side being better preserved. With its original pinback suspension bar. Awarded to **Eduardo Jose Soares**, fireman aboard the Brazilian marine towboat *Tenente Claudio* for rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Northland* on September 1, 1921. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex William H. Bacon Estate (NASCA, October 29, 1979, lot 1244).



Lot No. 268



Lot No. 269

- 268 **1929. State Department. First Class. Gold. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.LS.3. 597.1 gns. 35.5 mm. Very pleasing bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields are fully mirrorlike and the central device on the obverse and the wreath and inscriptions around on each side are frosty. The engraved side is particularly attractive. With original gold pinback suspension bar. Awarded to **D. Lewis**, seaman aboard the British ship *Pentwyn*, for the rescue of the crew of the American *Motor Fishing Boat V19058* on December 1, 1929. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Pedigree unrecorded.

- 269 **Undated. State Department. Bronze.** About Extremely Fine. J.LS.3. 354.8 gns. 35.6 mm. Pale khaki gray on the obverse, the reverse with some lighter reddish color showing. Unawarded in this metal and struck for special interests with connections to the Mint. Undoubtedly **very rare**.

Ex Saccone Collection (Bowers & Merena, November 6, 1989, lot 3245).



Lot No. 270

- 270 **1874. Treasury Department. First Class. Copper, bronzed.** Essentially, as made. J.LS.5. 4,741.3 gns. 77.0 mm. Nice, deep mahogany color that is even on both sides. Surfaces fairly bright with some reflectivity remaining, just minor cabinet fraction on the very highest points of the obverse. No important marks requiring mention, no significant rim tics, no edge bruises. Mr. Ford wrote that he felt it was extremely doubtful if bronzed copper LS.5's were ever sold to the public.

Ex Stanley Oliver, May 9, 1968.

LOVELY GOLD 1902 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 271

- 271 1902. Treasury Department. First Class. Gold. Choice About Uncirculated. J.L.S.9. 1,909.7 gns. 44.2 mm. Nice, rich yellow gold in color. Central devices and peripheral legend are frosty, while the fields are bright and fully mirrorlike. With its original eagle beak suspender. Awarded to **Lieutenant Samuel T. Mackall**, 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, United States Infantry stationed at Jolo, Jolo, Philippines for rescuing a private from drowning in the Malabang River. With eagle beak suspender, reattached for Mr. Ford in October, 1981 by a Rockville Center jeweler. Sold with the award letter from the Treasury Department dated March 13, 1905 and Mackall's company commander's recommendation dated July 30, 1903. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Mike Brownlee at the 1980 ANA Convention.

GOLD 1937 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 272

- 272 1937. Treasury Department. First Class. Gold. Choice Uncirculated. J.I.S.9. 2,109.3 gns. 44.2 mm. Medium yellow gold in color with a nice, matte appearance. Awarded to *Boatswain's Mate Second Class Albert Lees*, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Pontchartrain*, for rescuing a crewman from drowning on June 22, 1937. The *Pontchartrain* was in Poughkeepsie harbor when Andrew Donaldson fell overboard. Although fully clothed, Lees dove into the water and rescued his crewmate at the risk of his own life. With its original eagle beak suspender, gold pinback and red ribbon and case, lining replaced by Mr. Ford. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex J.J. Teaparty, October 15, 1981.

SILVER 1902 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 273

- 273 1902. Treasury Department. Second Class. Silver. Uncirculated. J.I.S.10. 1,120.0 (the ensemble). 44.4 mm. Pale silver gray in color on both sides. The fields are bright, reflective and fully prooflike. A few minor rim nicks, none really important. The engraved side is quite attractive in appearance. Awarded to *Philip Heron* for rescuing from drowning two women on December 20, 1902. With eagle suspender by Schlaar and original blue ribbon.

Ex Dreyfuss Collection (Bowers & Merena and Presidential Coin and Antique Company, April 12, 1986, lot 5561).

SILVER 1928 LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 274

- 274 **1928. Treasury Department. Second Class. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.LS.10. 1,280.3 (the ensemble). 43.9 mm. A lovely, original example with lightly frosted devices and pleasing, deep mirror fields. Both sides are faintly toned in a pale russet shade. With pin-clasp bar, eagle beak suspender, pale blue ribbon, and presentation case. This makes a very handsome ensemble. Awarded to naval aviator **Albert K. Morehouse**. Morehouse (1900-1955) graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1922 and became a naval aviator. He commanded the escort carrier *Natoma Bay* at the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October, 1944, at the invasion of Luzon in January, 1945, and the invasion of Okinawa March-June, 1945. He won the Navy Cross, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star. He died in the rank of rear admiral.

On May 21, 1928 the *USS Langley* was launching airplanes near Hawaii. One crashed on takeoff and wrecked. Morehouse was on deck awaiting his own takeoff, saw the crash, jumped overboard and swam about 75 yards to the wreck. One of the two crewmen was clinging to the tailplane. As Morehouse reached him the plane went down, carrying the other crewman to his grave. Morehouse held afloat the stricken airman, Bernardo Bagorio, until the rescue boats arrived.

Ex Gale Hawkes, July 30, 1982.

SCARCE SILVER JOHN HORN MEDAL



Lot No. 275

- 275 **1874 John Horn Medal. Silver. Gem Uncirculated, prooflike.** J.LS.14. 799.1 gns. 47.7 mm. An absolutely lovely example of this very scarce medal. The obverse is toned in an attractive pale gray and iridescent blue with light rose highlights. The reverse, in contrast, is a gorgeous combination of pale gray and iridescent rose. The fields on both sides are brightly reflective and fully mirrorlike and the obverse has the pleasing satiny surfaces of a Gem toned Proof Trade Dollar. Horn was born in England in 1843 and died sometime after 1904. His medal was authorized by Congress in 1875. In 1904, Congress approved a replacement medal since the original had been stolen from its recipient. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Carleton Gifford Collection (Glendining & Company, May 15, 1985, lot 400).

ARTISTS' DESIGNS FOR THE METIS MEDAL

A Unique Archive



Lot No. 276 (Only 1 of 4 illustrated)

- 276 **Four pen and ink drawings of unadopted designs for the 1872 Metis shipwreck medal (J.LS.15).** Essentially as drawn. Includes one scuffed obverse signed 'W.F. Lutz des' showing a sailor bearing a rescued maiden from a foundered vessel while crowned by Fame at the command of Columbia, marked on the back in pencil '15 Metis'; one unsigned obverse and reverse pair on the same card, showing rescuers in classical dress on the former and an inscription and wreath on the latter, marked on the back in pencil '10 Metis'; one unsigned reverse listing the names of the Metis' rescuers within a border of rope and stars, marked on the front in pencil 'M.22 Reverse, referred to Dept.'; and one unsigned reverse showing an inscription within a wreath, marked on the back in pencil '15 Metis'. These appear to be some of the many designs for the Metis medal submitted as part of the 1874 Mint competition.

A handwritten note accompanying these drawings states "The following set of four drawings represent three rejected designs for the Metis medal. Originally in the files of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, the drawings would indicate that there were many designs submitted for the Metis medal, as each is assigned a Metis number: Metis-15, Metis-10, and Metis-22. Drawing number one, signed by Lutz, is 127 mm, while numbers two and three are 63 mm. This would indicate that the size of the medal was determined in advance of final design in that the actual medal by W. and C. Barber was, in fact 63 mm. The drawing, submitted by Lutz in 127 mm, was executed in twice the specified size to detail for the Director of the Mint the intricacies of his design. Purchased from Kathrine[sic] Bullowa in 1963. From the Nagy collection." To which Mr. Ford has added in his hand "Purchased, lot #250, Swann Galleries, Inc., Sale No. 1270, Sept. 30, 1982...." 4 pieces.

GOLD MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION MEDAL



Lot No. 277

- 277 1874 Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Gold. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. J.A.M.33. 489.3 gns. 37.7 mm. Lovely, bright yellow gold in color on both sides. The fields are fully mirrorlike while the central device on the front and the inscription around the reverse periphery are frosty. The obverse scene was designed by Christian Gobrecht. Awarded to **Commander Daniel Ammen**, U.S. Navy for a new lifeboat design. Called the "Ammen balsa," the design was really for a life raft made of balsa wood. Ammen entered the navy in 1834 as a midshipman, was promoted lieutenant in 1849, and retired in 1877 with rear admiral's rank. He is said to have saved Ulysses S. Grant from drowning at one time. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Robert Korver for Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, October 28, 1978.

SILVER MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL



Lot No. 278

- 278 Undated. Massachusetts Humane Society. Silver. Uncirculated, prooflike. 871.4 gns. 50.9 mm. Darkly toned in rich silver gray and pale iridescent blue on both sides. The reverse inscription is a list of the officers of the Society in 11 lines.

Ex Joe Lepczyk's Sale 45 (March 18, 1982, lot 280).

JOHN WOODS

CHAS. H. B.

FACT ON CONTESTED GROUND

RECOGNITION OF THE

HEROIC EXPLOITS

IN

RESCUING MEN

WOMEN & CHILDREN

FROM DROWNING

IN

DETROIT RIVER

Lot No. 275

GOLD MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION MEDAL



MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
AWARD TO
C. A. L. L. L.
LIFE RAFT
1874

WRECK OF THE STEAMER
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO
WILLIAM DONALD,
a merchant attached to the
"Great Ship," "The Transport,"
by the
MERCHANTS & CITIZENS OF NEW YORK
in recognition of their
kind words of his heroic
and self-sacrificing conduct in
attempting to rescue the perished
suffered officers, crew of
the "Great Ship," "The Transport,"
in their perilous endeavor
at the scene after the
disaster, a gold
medal.
Dec. 31, 1863.

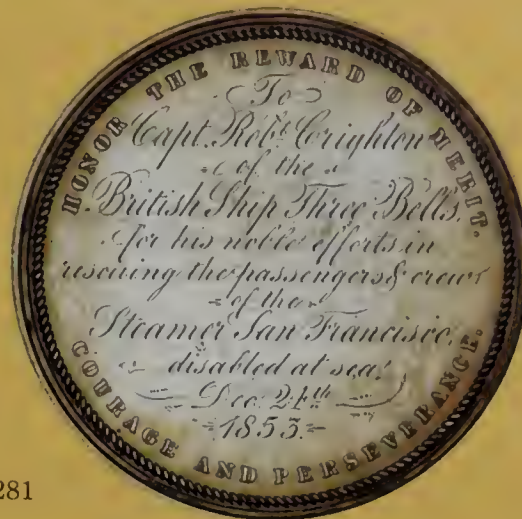
Lot No. 280

— 180 —

SILVER 1854 HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDAL
TO CAPTAIN ROBERT CRIGHTON



Lot No. 281



SILVER 1854 HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDAL TO JOHN W. MARSHALL



Lot No. 282



GOLD 1851 ROYAL LIFESAVING MEDAL



Lot No. 283



MEDALS FOR THE RESCUE OF THE DOOMED S.S. SAN FRANCISCO

Foundered at Sea in January, 1854

The wreck of the Aspinwall line steamer *San Francisco* caught the public's attention as no other disaster at sea ever had before. She was a brand new vessel sailing the familiar Atlantic leg of the voyage to the fabled California gold fields. Her captain, J.T. Watkins, was experienced and her crew included men who would later win medals for their attempts to assist stricken passengers. She sailed under a federal charter to carry eight companies of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery on their way west. There was nothing about the *San Francisco* that would lead an observer to imagine her maiden voyage would end in tragedy except the fact that she appeared heavily laden when she left New York harbor. It later emerged that she was loaded past her limit and that part of her passenger space was crammed with coal. There were 498 artillerymen, their 16 officers, and with their wives, children and the ship's company, there were in all 750 souls aboard the ill-fated vessel. Three hundred of them were housed on the main-deck for lack of space below.

The *San Francisco* left New York on December 21, 1853, sailing into good weather and calm seas. The weather held for the next two days but the ship's doom was announced by the discovery of fever among the overcrowded servicemen below decks. No sooner had disease appeared among the passengers than the fair weather deteriorated into a howling gale. Two days after leaving New York, the *San Francisco's* lifeboats were washed away, her upper saloon and promenade decks were pounded to splinters by the crashing waves, and her engines were drowned. Soon afterwards, she lost her masts and both funnels and lay helpless in the troughs, her fate and the lives of her passengers and crew uncertain. One hundred and sixty of her passengers were swept overboard when the upper saloon was smashed.

The *San Francisco* was sighted by the *Maria Freeman* on December 26, who recorded that the stricken vessel's decks had been swept bare and she was clearly helpless in the water. Two days later, the *Kilby* was able to lay alongside and take off about 100 passengers, who were transferred to the downeaster *Lucy Thompson* and taken to New York. After a further two days of aimless drifting, the *San Francisco* was raised by the *Three Bells*, but because the seas were too threatening the master of the *Three Bells* was forced to stand by until January 3. In concert with the *Antarctic*, which had arrived to help, the *Three Bells* and her aide then began taking the passengers and crew off the *San Francisco*. The *Three Bells* rescued nearly 200 souls and carried them back to New York, arriving there on January 13. The *Antarctic* took off 176 (192 by another account) and sailed them to Liverpool. The helpless *San Francisco* soon sank. Nearly 20 per cent of the 300 passengers and crewmen who died in the disaster were lost to cholera.

The public responded to the disaster by authorizing various medals for bravery to the rescuers of the stricken *San Francisco*. The U.S. Mint issued LS.11, the congressional medal in gold to the three captains of the rescue ships, Creighton of the *Three Bells* out of Glasgow, Low of the barque *Kilby* out of Boston, and Stouffer of the *Antarctic* out of Liverpool; and LS.12 in gold, the medal authorized by the city of Philadelphia to the three heroes. LS.2 and LS.3 were probably inspired by the lack of a national lifesaving medal. The three captains received a subsidy of \$7,500 each from the nation; mates received \$500 and each seaman and boy \$100. The Humane Society of Massachusetts also issued medals to the rescuers, as well as to members of the *San Francisco's* crew who distinguished themselves in the course of the disaster. The merchants and citizens of New York City also issued medals to the rescuers aboard the *Lucy Thompson*, which brought the first of the survivors to New York. The lifesaving medals for the wreck of the *San Francisco* are among the most highly prized of all. The Ford Collection includes a remarkable offering.



Detail of the *Three Bells* rescuing passengers and crew from the *San Francisco*.



Lot Na. 279

- 279 **1854. Captains Creighton, Low and Stouffer.** Copper, bronzed. Choice About Uncirculated. J.LS.12. 3,622.8 gns. 74.7 mm. Once cleaned, now retoned in a light mahogany shade. Two small rim bruises on obverse at left, minor reverse rim scuffs principally at the left.

Ex New Netherlands Cain Company, August 24, 1967; earlier, ex Dr. Thomas Hall, Virgil Brand Collections, appraised by B.G. Jahnsen on May 23, 1935 for \$2.50.



PAINT BY F. E. SUTHERWORTH. ANTARCTIC. (The ship ANTARCTIC of Messrs. LAFAYETTE, and "THE WRECK OF THE STEAM SHIP "SAN FRANCISCO" disabled on her voyage from NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 24-1853 AND IN A SINKING CONDITION.)

THE MERCHANTS & CITIZENS OF NEW YORK

To a Seaman from the Lucy Thompson



Lot No. 280

- 280 1854. The Merchants and Citizens of New York to William McDonald, Seaman, of the Lucy Thompson. Silver. Essentially, as made. 764.3 gns. 39.7 mm. Designed by C.C. Wright, whose signature can be seen about midway up the left obverse side. The obverse shows the steamer S.S. *San Francisco* lying helpless in the waves, dismasted, her boilers out, her ensign upside down as a sign of distress. Coming to her aid in the middle ground are two fully masted sailing vessels, one of which has put out a boat in aid. The reverse bears an inscription within a wreath and an arc of stars reading: "PRESENTED TO WM. McDONALD, A SEAMAN ATTACHED TO THE AMER. SHIP 'LUCY THOMPSON', BY THE MERCHANTS & CITIZENS OF NEW YORK AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR DEEP SENSE OF HIS HUMANE AND COURAGEOUS CONDUCT IN ASSISTING TO RESCUE THE PASSENGERS, OFFICERS & CREW OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO IN THEIR PERILOUS EXPOSURE ON THE OCEAN AFTER THE DESTRUCTIVE GALE OF THE 24 DECEMBER, 1853."

The medal was fabricated by Ball, Black & Company. Both sides are beautifully toned in a rich, pleasing silver gray with areas of iridescent blue and gold showing, the former principally on the obverse. **Very rare:** the cataloguer, drawing on research done for Mr. Ford by the late Carl Carson, can enumerate the following examples of this medal: 1) **this specimen;** 2) Named to Robinson Miller, *Lucy Thompson*, Isaac Francis Wood Collection (Edward Cogan, May 19, 1873, lot 1399), Jim Halpin 1985 FPL, lot 3000, Joe Levine, John Ford in February, 1985; 3) Named to James Taylor, *Three Bells*, Bangs/Cogan sale of January 19, 1863, lot 2096, William E. Woodward's sale of May 17, 1864, lot 2029, Woodward's sale of March 20, 1865, lot 3244, William H. Strobbridge, Cogan's sale of October 16, 1865, lot 1483, Cogan's sale of April 17, 1876, lot 713, Robert Coulton Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Company, January 20, 1890, lot 1818; 4) Named to Robert Campbell, *Antarctic*, Augustus Sage's sale of February 28, 1859, lot 778, Charles Ira Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, June 30, 1882, lot 1752), Charles Anthon Collection (Bangs & Company, October 20, 1884, lot 897), Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (Sotheby's New York, June 25, 1999, lot 556), Stack's, west coast collector; 5) Unnamed, Cogan's sale of October 22, 1878, lot 1424. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

Ex Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2116); earlier, ex W.E. Woodward's 27th Sale (March 9, 1880, lot 1516); Woodward's 5th Sale (October 18, 1864, lot 1820).

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS

To Captain Robert Crighton of the Three Bells



Lot No. 281

- 281 1854. The Humane Society of Massachusetts to Captain Robert Crighton of the British Ship Three Bells. Silver. Essentially, as made. 682.1 gns. 50.9 mm. Both the obverse and reverse are deeply toned in a rich and attractive gray shade. There are a few stray marks in the obverse field and a scattering of tiny rim tics on each side but none of these are really important compared to the significance of the piece. Engraved on the reverse "TO CAPT. ROBT. CRIGHTON OF BRITISH SHIP THREE BELLS, FOR HIS NOBLE EFFORTS IN RESCUING THE PASSENGERS & CREW OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO DISABLED AT SEA DEC. 24TH, 1853." The medal named to Captain George Stouffer of the *Antarctic* can be found in Tom Elder's sale of July 23, 1918, later in Gale Hawkes List No.10, lot LF10. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Stack's privately, September 12, 1998.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS

To the San Francisco's First Engineer



Lot No. 282

- 282 The Humane Society of Massachusetts to First Engineer John W. Marshall of the S.S. San Francisco. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, prooflike. 675.5 gns. 51.0 mm. The obverse and reverse are lightly toned in a russet shade around the rims while the centers are bright, silver, and show virtually no toning whatsoever. The fields are bright and reflective, with near full mirror brilliance. No important defects requiring specific mention. Designed by C. Schollay and Charles Cushing Wright. Storer notes (1287) "Given in 1854 and 1856." (SEE COLOR PLATE)

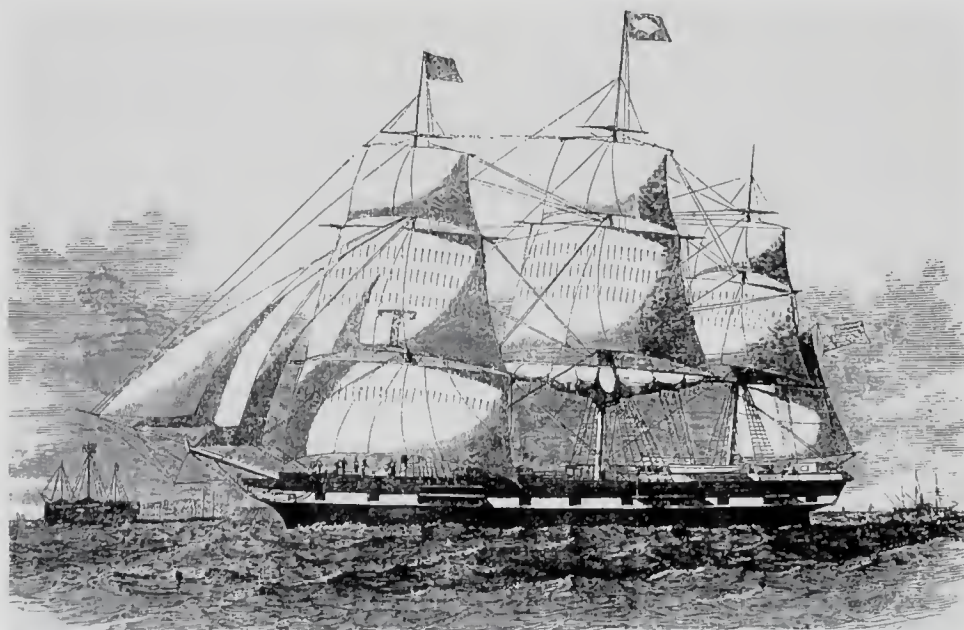
UNIQUE GOLD 1851 BRITISH LIFESAVING MEDAL

Awarded to An American Captain



Lot No. 283

- 283 **1851 Royal Lifesaving Medal. Gold.** About Uncirculated, prooflike. 1,005.3 gns. 45.7 mm. Toned with the rich deep yellow hue of old gold. Some light hairlines, small obverse edge nick. Accompanied by its original gilt blind stamped brown leather case of issue. The obverse is Wyon's official portrait of the young Victoria. The medal was probably a private commission to Wyon and was presented by an ambassador or special envoy, not the Queen. The reverse records the award of the medal to **Captain W.H. Howard** of the American packet *Daniel Webster* for his assistance to the survivors of the wreck of the emigrant ship *Unicorn* in November, 1851. The *Unicorn* dismasted in the morning of November 7, 1851. She was not raised by the *Daniel Webster*, a Boston packet ship, until Sunday, November 9. The *Unicorn* had sailed on October 16 from Liverpool bound for St. John's, Halifax, Nova Scotia with about 300 emigrants aboard. The *Daniel Webster* laid alongside and took off the passengers, others being saved by the brig *Harriett* bound from Bordeaux to New York. Almost all of the passengers had nothing left of their possessions but the rags they stood in.

The Boston packet ship *Daniel Webster*

Captain Howard wrote from aboard ship to the *Liverpool Courier* on November 25 that one passenger had died and many others were being treated for broken limbs. His crew were put on light rations to make their provisions stretch to cover the rescued. Howard continued: "Most of the passengers were put on board by their Irish landlords, and are in a most wretched state of poverty. We hope they may be provided for at the earliest opportunity, and would thank you to call the attention of the public to their destitute condition." Some of the passengers also wrote that day to the paper expressing their thanks to Captain Howard and saying that the master and crew of the *Unicorn* had behaved in a brutal manner, "We were thrown, without regard to sex or age, from the deck of the ship into the boats, as if so many packages of cargo, regardless of where we landed; and many of us had a limb broken and persons bruised." Not unsurprisingly, the captain and crew of the *Unicorn* elected to stay with the *Harriett* and sail to New York.

The *Daniel Webster* was a newly launched 186 feet long three decker of 1,500 tons and could carry 450 or more passengers in all classes. Part of the White Diamond Line of Boston packets, she was famous in the story of Irish emigration to Canada. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Americana Sale (Stack's, January 2000, lot 594); lot includes a small newspaper clipping on the "Death of Capt. Wm. H. Howard."

EXTREMELY RARE MAURITIUS MEDAL

For the S.S. Strathmore Tragedy



Lot No. 284

- 284 1876. The Inhabitants of Mauritius to the Officers and Crew of the American Barque Young Phoenix. Silver. About Uncirculated. 2,408.5 gns. 63.6 mm. Unsigned dies. Uncertain mint. Essentially as made. Obv: arms of the island; Rev: award inscription. Engraved on edge: "Mr. B. White, Second Officer." Dark silver gray toning on both sides, with some areas showing lighter harbor gray color. The obverse bears the arms of Mauritius with an inscription around dated 1876 stating the medal had been presented by the inhabitants of the island. The reverse bears the inscription "For heroic conduct of the captain, officers, & crew of the American Barque 'Young Phoenix' in the rescue of the survivors from the ship 'Strathmore' wrecked on the Crozet Islands 1875." A few minor rim nicks, none really important.

The story of the *S.S. Strathmore* is one of desperate human tragedy. Launched from Dundee, Scotland on January 22, 1875, she left Gravesend on April 19 of that year on her maiden voyage. Helpless in high seas, she was wrecked on the Isles of the Apostles, one of the Crozet Islands, during the night of June 29-30. Her survivors reached the safety of the island but found little succor in that treeless, windswept desert. They languished there until January 21 of the following year, subsisting on a diet of penguins and drinking melted snow and rainwater. Today, the Crozets are a French Antarctic meteorological station manned by about 100 researchers. The islands only claim to fame is the presence of the largest concentration of bird species in the world.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's Sale 34, May 14, 1983, lot 125.

This concludes the coins and medals offering of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part 5. This evening session will immediately resume with Early American Fiscal Paper and Financial Documents, Federal Interest Bearing Loan Certificates and Notes, War of 1812 Notes, Colonial and Continental Currency Sheets, Mormon Currency, Obsolete Proof Sheets and Santa Claus Notes, Part 6 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. Starting with lot 301, this offering is presented in a separate catalogue.

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part V

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TERMS OF SALE

These terms of sale are designed to conform to the Amended Rules for Public Auction Sales in New York City by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bylaws of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

1. This public auction sale is conducted pursuant to these Terms of Sale by licensed and bonded auctioneers, Harvey G. Stack, #0522763 and Lawrence R. Stack, #0798114.
2. **Each bidder, by bidding in the sale, agrees that a 15% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" or winning bid of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This 15% BUYER'S FEE will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder over and above the actual sum bid or offered. The Buyer's Fee applies regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and is imposed on all bidders. No lots will be delivered or shown at the auction. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U.S. funds. STACK'S reminds you that all bidders personally guarantee prompt payment in full. Checks are permitted with identification acceptable to STACK'S. On any accounts past due, STACK'S reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay the reasonable attorney fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax. Buyer agrees to pay any sales tax, use tax, and any other applicable taxes that now, or hereafter, are found to be due by virtue of the sale, and to indemnify and hold STACK'S harmless for any sales or other taxes due thereunder, including reasonable attorneys fees, costs and any interest or penalties assessed. Buyer shall also pay all shipping and handling charges where applicable.
3. Purchasers claiming exemption from such taxes must submit resale or exemption certificates or other proof of exemption. Out-of-state Purchasers taking delivery in New York must provide an OSR certificate or pay applicable taxes due. All purchasers represent that they are not seeking to acquire goods for personal, family, or household purposes, but are bidding for resale purposes; and those submitting OSR's additionally represent that they are professionals, knowledgeable and fully aware of what they are purchasing, a representation upon which STACK'S relies in agreeing to sell to Purchaser. Buyers picking up lots may be required to confirm this agreement in a separate writing.
4. STACK'S is not responsible for your errors in bidding. **PLEASE BID ON THE CORRECT LOT.**
5. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, by an agent or employee, or by mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid. By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, the bidder acknowledges receipt of the catalogue, and agrees to adhere to these terms of sale. The auctioneer may decline to recognize any bidder who does not have a catalogue and has not registered and been given a paddle number. Any prospective bidder may be required to establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. All new bidders should be prepared to establish credit with the auctioneer prior to registering to bid.
6. By bidding, purchasing or offering to purchase in this sale, even if as an agent, or on behalf of a corporation or for another individual, each bidder personally guarantees prompt payment and agrees to be personally liable for the consequences of bidding; all bidders also personally guarantee prompt payment in full, including without limitation, BUYER'S FEE, taxes, surcharges, postage, handling charges, storage costs and insurance charges.
7. STACK'S reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering lots to a successful bidder, and reserves the right to require the principals, and directors of any corporate bidder to execute a guarantee of payment (which, in any event they do by having an agent or employee bid in the sale) prior to allowing a bid to be placed or recognized.
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10. **Title remains with STACK'S until paid for in full.** Should Purchaser take any action under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, or any state insolvency law, Buyer agrees to promptly return to STACK'S, any lots not paid for. The Buyer agrees to keep the lots fully insured until paid for. Risk of loss is on the Buyer.
11. The highest bidder as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer shall be the Buyer. If the auctioneer determines that a dispute has arisen between two or more bidders, the lot may be immediately put up and sold again. Bidders with whom the dispute previously arose shall be without further recourse for any damages whatsoever.
12. If you bid by mail, **mail your bid sheet early.** Mail bidders agree to and are subject to these terms of sale just as if they were floor bidders.
13. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse ridiculously low bids, which in the auctioneer's sole discretion, are felt not to have been made in good faith. The auctioneer reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price determined solely by the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall also have sole discretion to set initial, and subsequent bidding increments, and to accept, or to decline to accept, challenges to those bidding increments. All bids not in whole dollar amounts may be rounded downward by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the Seller, a mail bidder, STACK'S, or another participant in the sale. The auctioneer may bid further on behalf of the Seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer may bid for his, or its, own account at any auction and may have access to information concerning the lots, and items contained in them, that are not otherwise available to the public. Estimates given are for the general guidance of the bidder and represent the opinion of the auctioneer as to the fair market value of the numismatic item at the time of cataloging, based on experience and comparable sale, if applica-

ble. The actual price realized may be higher, or lower than the estimate. If a lot is reserved, the reserve may not exceed the maximum estimated price.

14. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the Buyer, STACK'S reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the Uniform Commercial Code, including Buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of Buyer's signature, and to offset any sums due on any future consignment or purchase or monies or goods in possession of STACK'S or its assigns.
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16. STACK'S, as agent, offers a LIMITED WARRANTY that any numismatic item sold is authentic (i.e., not counterfeit, that its date or mintmark has not been altered, and that the coin has not been repaired as those terms are used in the trade). Except as set forth in this limited warranty and as may be required by the arts and cultural affairs law, and any other law or regulation, all other warranties of authenticity of authorship, whether express or implied, are hereby disclaimed.
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(f) STACK'S may utilize numerical or adjectival descriptions, and may include lots that have been graded by others. Opinions offered with respect to numismatic properties offered for sale by STACK'S are made at the time that the numismatic item is catalogued, and do not refer to any prior or subsequent time.
(g) Where STACK'S sells a numismatic item graded and encapsulated by a grading service, Buyer acknowledges and agrees that other grading services, STACK'S or knowledgeable purchasers might reach a different conclusion as to the state of preservation of a particular item, and that STACK'S has presented the service's description of the encapsulated item for accommodation only. Any such information provided by STACK'S is the opinion of the third party, without recourse against STACK'S in any way whatsoever.
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(i) All oral and written statements made by STACK'S, are statements of opinion only and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of STACK'S has authority to vary or alter these Terms of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a member of the firm.
(j) If not so stated expressly, the grade, artisanship, provenance, or attribution is the firm's opinion only on which no third party, including the bidder, is entitled to rely.
(k) STACK'S assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein.
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20. STACK'S further expressly disclaims all warranties relating to the grade, condition, identification of the periods or date of coining or manufacture or methods of manufacture of property which is inaccurate, or may be proved inaccurate, by means of scientific process or research which is not generally accepted for use until after the sale.
21. STACK'S reminds the Buyer that the grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the

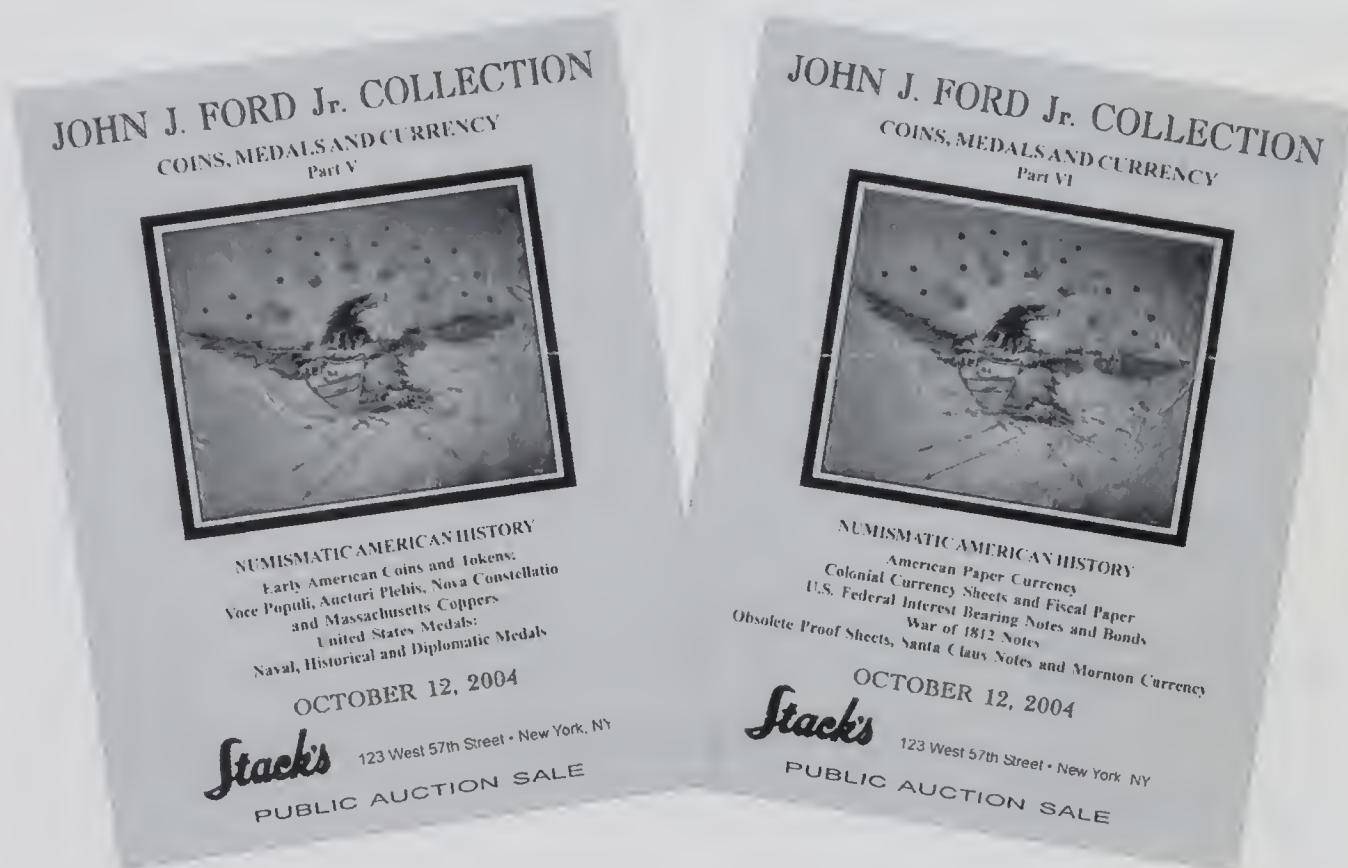
items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of STACK'S; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.

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(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of STACK'S or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
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25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, STACK'S, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. STACK'S, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or STACK'S, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, STACK'S shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. STACK'S at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by STACK'S at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, STACK'S shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by STACK'S to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from STACK'S and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give STACK'S thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time STACK'S may,

should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event STACK'S shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by STACK'S, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or STACK'S by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between STACK'S and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, STACK'S shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by STACK'S. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by STACK'S upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of STACK'S for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, STACK'S may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by STACK'S, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of STACK'S. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if STACK'S gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at STACK'S standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to STACK'S, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by STACK'S for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, STACK'S shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to STACK'S if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to STACK'S, Purchaser grants to STACK'S a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of STACK'S. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. STACK'S reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from STACK'S, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**

Stack's proudly announces



John J. Ford, Jr. Parts V and VI

Session 1: October 12, 2004

The John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part 5

- Voce Populi Coppers
- Nova Constellatio Coppers
- Auctori Plebis Coppers
- Massachusetts Half Cents and Cents
- Medals of the United States Mint and related issues, including Naval, Commemorative, Personal, and Lifesaving medals.

The John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part 6:

- Early American Fiscal Paper and Documents
- U.S. Federal Interest Bearing Notes and Bonds including War of 1812 Notes
- Colonial and Continental Currency Sheets
- Mormon Currency
- Obsolete Currency Proof Sheets
- Santa Claus vignetted Obsolete Currency Notes and Sheets

All auction sessions will commence at 6:30 p.m. sharp in the Tansa Room at Le Parker-Meridien Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York City.

General lot viewing will commence on Monday, October 4, 2004. Earlier viewing available by appointment only.

Profusely illustrated catalogs are available (includes *Prices Realized* after the sale).

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should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event STACK'S shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
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